The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3229. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Senate Naval Committee on the Morgan Contracts.

The Course of Secretary Welles Condemned.

The Welfare of the National Prisoners.

Bishop Ames and Hon. Hamilton Fish Appointed Commissioners to Proceed to the Rebel States.

The Pay and Rations of the Prisoners to be Allowed.

The Proposed Secret Discussion of War Matters.

Senator Bright's Case Further Considered.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

REPORT ON THE MORGAN CONTRACTS.

Senator HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, this morning made a unanimous report reflecting very severely upon the Secretary of the Navy for his conduct in the employment of M. MORGAN in purchasing vessels for the Government. The Committee do not think the answer of the Secretary, or the explanation of Mr. MORGAN, at all satisfactory. The report is voluminous, and closes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the employment of an agent to make purchases for the Government, with a compensation dependent upon the extent and costliness of his purchases, is unwise, inexpedient, unjust, and ought not to be tolerated by any branch of the Government.

Senator HALE intends to call up the report to-morrow, when he will explain the action of the Committee. The matter or propriety of calling upon Mr. MORGAN to disgorge at least one hundred thousand dollars of the amount he received was discussed in the Committee, but no final action was had.

THE DEMAND NOTE BILL.

The Treasury Demand Note bill comes up for consideration in the House to-morrow. Mr. SPAULDING will enforce the views of the Committee, and present estimates of the expenditures of the Government said to be largely in excess of Mr. CHASE's. It is understood that the Attorney-General has given a written opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the bill.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE REBEL STATES

Secretary STANTON, to-day announced the appointment of Bishop AMES of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Hon. HAMILTON FISH, of New-York, as commissioners to the rebel States to look after the welfare of our prisoners. The appointment is no, liked. Mr. ELY should by all means have been named. He knows nearly all the prisoners; can sympathize with a prisoner's wants, and would best understand how to succor them.

GEN. BANKS AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. BANKS is in Washington to-night, having come, it is alleged, to testify before the committee on the conduct of the war.

It is now said that this Committee have determined not to make a public report, but to submit the result of their investigations to the Government, with a view to the avoidance of future errors. This course is unexpectedly judicious and creditable to the Committee, who thereby suppress many profitless contentions.

GEN. CAMERON LEAVING.

Gen. CAMERON is serenaded to-night, and will leave Washington with his family to-morrow.

THE REPORT OF THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

The Potter Committee expect to report to-morrow on the disloyalty of Government employes. A sensation will be created by it.

THE RAILROAD TO ALEXANDRIA FINISHED.

The railroad track connecting Washington and Alexandria over the Long Bridge was finished to-day, and inspected by Assistant-Secretary of War SCOTT. The cars are ordered on to-morrow. The regular travel over Long Bridge will not be interfered with by the railroad.

JUSTICE TO THE PRISONERS.

Secretary STANTON to-day issued a general order declaring that the pay of all soldiers taken prisoners shall continue to run as long as they are held in captivity, and that they shall also be allowed rations, as if in service. This order gives great delight, and relieves many returned prisoners who have been actually suffering.

THE APPOINTMENT OF STAFF OFFICERS.

The Senate in the Executive Session, to-day, decided that the appointments of staff officers of Generals commanding, do not properly come before the Senate for confirmation. Such appointments are personal and not permanent. This decision is important, and came up on sending in the names of Gen. MCCLELLAN's aids by the President.

THE REBELS AFTER GOLD.

The news of the continued advance of strong rebel forces upon New-Mexico, which is not worth capturing, leads to the apprehension that it is the gold fields of Colorado Territory that they are aiming for.

GONE DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The U. S. brig *Perry*, which for some months past has been anchored just below Alexandria, fitting out for sea, was put in readiness in the early part of last week, and on Thursday night ran down past the Confederate batteries in tow of the *Pusey*. She was not fired at.

The brig *Perry* is ordered to Aspinwall to relieve the *Bainbridge*. The latter to report at Key West to join the Gulf blockading squadron.

TRIP OF THE ISLAND BELLE.

The repairs to the *Island Belle* were completed at the yard on Saturday, and taking on board Gen. SICKLES and some officers of his brigade, she ran down past the rebel batteries on Saturday night without being fired at; and after landing her passengers at Liverpool Point, laid by until Sunday night, when she returned to Indian Head. On her up trip six shots were fired at her by the Confederates, some taking effect.

THE REBEL WORKS AT COCKPIT POINT.

The rebels appear to be enlarging and strengthening their works at Cockpit Point, as if to make the Accoquan the main line of defence on their right wing.

THE LOYALTY OF GEN. WILSON, OF MISSOURI.

Inasmuch as this correspondence has made conspicuous the fact that Gen. ROBERT WILSON, one of the newly appointed Senators of Missouri, attended a public meeting in April last, in which very treasonable resolutions were passed, it is only just that he should be entitled in these columns to the defense made in his behalf on Friday last, when he was sworn in as a member of the Senate. Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, presented Gen. WILSON's commission, which, it appears, was given not by Gov. GAMBLE, but by Acting Governor WILLARD P. HALL. Senator WILKINSON called attention to the resolutions of the meeting referred to, when the following ensued:

Mr. DAVIS—I will state that I am instructed by Gen. WILSON to say that he presided at that meeting; that the meeting was called simply to raise a Company of Home Guards; that those resolutions were drawn up by a Committee without his knowledge or approbation; that he never signed the proceedings of the Committee or of the meeting, nor ever gave any sanction whatever to those resolutions. I ask that this paper may be read; it is signed by his colleagues in the House of Representatives.

The Secretary read as follows:

Memorandum of facts in relation to Gen. R. Wilson.

Gen. ROBERT WILSON was a member of the Legislature of Missouri which acted in concert with Gov. JACKSON in involving Missouri in the rebellion. He voted against and opposed all its acts contributing to involve Missouri in the rebellion. He was elected to the State Convention, and in that Convention acted with the Union men. He so far gained the confidence of that body that at its second session, held in July, after deposing the original President, STEWART, of the same was made President of the Convention. Under the depressing influence of the disaster at Manassas he voted for deposing Gov. JACKSON and the Legislature, and establishing a Provisional Government devoted to the Union, and for the repeal of all acts passed by the Legislature contributing to the rebellion.

At the last session of the convention, held in October he voted for an efficient organization of the State militia pledging the credit of the State for $2,000,000 to put down the rebellion. He also voted to depose every civil officer in the State who would not renew his oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

For his zeal on behalf of the Government of the United States he has exposed himself to personal danger, and has been at times compelled to absent himself from his home to escape violence.

These facts are known to most, if not all, of the members from Missouri, and can be, if necessary, established by them.

WILLIAM A. HALL,
JAMES S. ROLLINS.
JOHN W. NOELL,
THOMAS L. PRICE.

Mr. DAVIS—I now ask to have a communication from Gen. WILSON to myself read.

The Secretary read, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1862.

SIR: In asking you to present my credentials to the Senate as a Senator from Missouri, I desire you to say for me that certain persons, for what reasons I know not, have made insinuations against my fidelity to the Government of the United States, which are calculated and designed to injure me in the estimation of Senators, at a time when the State Government of Missouri needs all the influence it is possible for it to obtain in the National Councils. I deem it therefore proper, as well in justice to myself as to the State Government that sends me here, to ask the Senate to cause a thorough investigation of the subject. I desire that Senators, as well as the country, may be satisfied with my fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. WILSON.

Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, Senator, &c.

Mr. POMEROY—I have no objection to any investigation that any individual or any Senator may desire to make in this matter. I know Mr. WILSON very well. He lives within twenty miles of my home. I know that he has suffered enough to be a good Union man.

After further colloquy, Senator WILKINSON withdrew the objection he had raised, and Gen. WILSON was sworn in.

We are obliged to accept Gen. WILSON's denial of assent to the treasonable resolutions reported by the Committee of which he was a member; but it is at least unfortunate, as he was present at the meeting that *he did not then publicly utter his protest, and forbid them to be published with the indorsement of his name*. But he failed to take this reasonable care of his fame, and as the resolutions have had, from the day of their adoption until Friday last, the approval of his silence, it is unjust for him to express ignorance of the reasons which have led good men, even in his own State, to doubt his loyalty.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OATH.

The oath of office was this day administered by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States to Associate Justice SWAYNE, who took his seat.

GEN. SIGEL.

The resignation of Gen. SIGEL not having been accepted, his military abilities being highly appreciated, he will LOT renew it. As a strong friend of the Union, he will continue in the service, where he can be of most use, either in Missouri or on the Potomac. A series of events prompted him to retire from the army, but the more recent cause of complaint, it is believed, will be remedied.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Gen. DON DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA, New-York, arrived here to-day on important business for the Mexican Government.

Advices from the City of Mexico, from distinguished sources, confirm the published accounts of the union generally of parties heretofore opposed to each other, making common cause against the European invasion.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission has had several conferences recently, both with the War Department and the Military Committee of Congress, relative to a reorganization of the Hospital Department. It appears they desire the selection of officers of the regular medical staff shall be made more with regard to efficiency than to the prevalent usage of seniority. The Commission say they are acting on the principle that it is better to take precautionary measures against sickness in camp than to fill the hospitals.

LAKE DEFENCES.

The Committee on Lake Defences, of which Representative ARNOLD is Chairman, have been delayed in their action by the sickness of Gen. MCCLELLAN, but since his recovery they have been placed in possession of his views and opinions. They are now awaiting a detailed estimate from Gen. TOTTEN, but will before long, make a full report with regard to the Northern frontier.

THE WITNESS BILL APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill repealing the provision of a law which exempts witnessess who have been examined before an Investigating Committee of either House of Congress, from testifying before a court.

THE POSTAL BILL.

The bill introduced by Mr. COLFAX, to-day, relative to postage rates on printed matter, is not a final draft but has been referred to the Post-office Committee for further consideration.

A SWORD PRESENTATION.

Lieut.-Col. JOURDAN, of the New-York Tenth Legion, was to-night presented by the officers of the Fourteenth, (Brooklyn,) of which he was formerly Major, with a splendid sword, sash, gauntlets, boots, spurs, &c.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers this morning, through Capt. WESTROP, presented Col. BROOKE and Lieut.-Col. MCMICHAEL with beautiful and costly swords.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of B. B. FRENCH, as Commissioner of Public Buildings.

ASSIGNED TO A BRIGADE.

Gen. LYON, of Pennsylvania, recently appointed a Brigadier-General, has been assigned to a brigade in Gen. CASEY's Division, army of the Potomac.

APPOINTED COLONEL OF CAVALRY.

Capt. GREGG, of the United States army, has been appointed Colonel of the regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry formerly commanded by Col. CHANTRY.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF AN ADVANCE—THE TACTICS OF THE GOVERNMENT—WORKING OUT RESULTS BY INACTION—THE BENEFITS OF PASSIVE ENDURANCE—CURTIS AS A LECTURER—THE OPERA—HITS IN THE SENATE—THE NEW ORDER IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT—THE SMALL POX, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

Notwithstanding the inspection of baggage-wagons and a careful investigation and estimate of the supplies on hand, and the sources from whence additional quantities must be drawn, there is no probability of an immediate advance upon the line of operations based on the Potomac. We had a review, or parade of the regular artillery, on this side, yesterday, and it needed only a glance at the horses and wagons to show that an advance was utterly impossible. Notwithstanding the guns were of light calibre, and that the parade took place within the suburbs of the city, the horses had been knee deep in the soft earth, and in some instances the wheels had penetrated nearly to the hub. When such is the case on this side of the river, it must be ten times worse on the west banks. Therefore, it is idle to expect the possibility of a movement involving the advance of the immense array of heavy guns, ammunition, baggage, stores, etc., that are essential to a successful *sortie*.

Six weeks ago the statement that we should be at this time in *statu quo* on this line would have created a feeling of disappointment and despair throughout the length and breadth of the country. But now it is received with a feeling of satisfaction. The universal success of our naval expeditions had satisfied the people of the loyal States that we had the control of the war in our own hands, and that in time we should be able to establish both a sea and shore blockade of the Southern coast. To the feeling of exultation and security of which the expeditions to Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee and Ship Islands were the cause, the defeat of MARSHALL, ZOLLICOFFER and CRITTENDEN have greatly contributed. The fact thus established that our navy holds the coast, and our armies the internal boundaries of the rebellion, has brought back the Northern mind from the despondency of last July, and is reconciling the country to the system of tactics which it is now evident the leading minds of the Administration have had steadily in view—and that is to crush the rebellion by the overwhelming weight of Northern resources.

By the light of the past customs and means of settling disputes between nations and communities, this may seem an ignoble and inglorious termination of the struggle. It will not make living heroes, nor raise monuments to dead demi-gods. It will not test the brute courage nor exalt the glory of leaders. It will leave the hundreds and thousands who have sought the field of arms as a theatre whereon they might win the applause of grateful constituencies, to sink back to the level from whence the outburst of Southern fanaticism had promised to elevate them. It will not bring into political conventions epauletted heroes to thrust aside unquestioned the less pretentious but more sterling claims of industry and enterprise and economy. It will not give themes for song nor inspire equiems. The mausoleum of the dead warriors will be small and simple. But all these, the country can well forego. In the halo of a true civilization, the close of the war by the weight of our Northern wealth and Northern endurance would be the most refulgent ray. It would have no long array of decrepid men to be moved back to weeping and desolate homes. No mothers, nor sisters, nor wives would mourn for the untombed dead of bloody battle fields. Nothing but the memory would remain to make up the record of the rebellion. No scars would tell of the havoc of war, and the hearthstones of the populous North would resume their wonted cheerfulness, unsaddened by the recollections of the distant dead. The armies we have raised would soon melt away from the concentration of regiments to the individuality of the workshop and the field, untempted by the taste of blood and the shouts of victory to forget the teachings of peaceful pursuits, and the enduring, though insipid fruits of patient toil.

But how much more truly grand will be our triumph, and how much more degrading will be their defeat. Nothing could more strongly contrast the strength of the North with the pitiless writhings of the impotent South. It will be a modern story of the pigmy and the giant—the most wonderful because most truthful that was ever narrated. As it will humiliate them it will exalt us, and forever hush to silence that boasted supremacy which has, or nearly half a century, been the stock in trade of Southern Representatives, and by the assumption of which the South has for all that period domineered over, and ruled the patient and submissive North. This crushing process will do more than this. As the war is protracted, it eats out the substance and vitality of Slavery. As it endures, the slave becomes less valuable as a chattel, and more intelligent as a human being—learning daily the better to understand the cause of the struggle, and the part he must enact in producing effect. As the giant folds of the constrictor hold the master in the vice, he is the less capacitated to look after and control his property. The slaveowner barely struggles with energy against disaster. In endurance he is a child, and in resolution involving labor, is weaker than the weakest. As the slave falls away from restraint, the restraint will fall away from the slave. Lax discipline moves downward with increasing momentum, before which the master will droop away and become spiritless and supine. Is it not transparent, then, that over these road, which our armies cannot traverse at all, Manifest Destiny is moving with unwonted velocity. When the rains of Spring—in the Ides of March—shall have beat solid the soil, and the armies move from the circumference to the centre, they will find that destiny has already written the record of their labors, of their hours, and days, and weeks, and months of patient waiting and calm endurance. The fate of Slavery is being worked out while they sleep. When they wake, it will be to move unchecked through a region which Emancipation has already traversed. The edict will have already been proclaimed from the Divine judgment-seat. They will have but to execute the decree, by organizing the communities of free men which they will find just emerging from the dark chaos of servitude.

Why should we not, then, be content with the present aspect of the war? If we can crumble the rebellion beneath our own weight; if we can so control the result that the South shall neither live nor die by the sword, and yet preserve the Union and the Government without sacrificing the lives of those whose industry has made the country what it is, while at the same time we make the rebellion remove the cause which produced it, have we not accomplished a victory far more glorious than those of Austerlitz, of Waterloo, of Sebastopol, and Solferino?

One, at least, of your Representatives in Congress has succeeded in producing a sensation among his colleagues, and brought upon himself the active attention of his constituents. The extraordinary speech of Mr. DIVEN, of the Chemung District, promises to keep possession of the public mind for at least a period of nine days. Not that it is a legitimate nine days' wonder that he should make it, but that anybody from New-York should utter such sentiments. Mr. DIVEN has a chronic habit of ultraism, and a self-sacrificing temper that always prompts him to put the knife to his own throat. He was elected to the State Senate a few years ago as an out and-out opponent of Slavery, and of what it was alleged were the guarantees of the Constitution. Just at the close of his term, he took a tendency to resist with unnecessary pertinacity the passage of a bill to secure to all fugitives the rights which are awarded even to criminals. At the next State Convention, Mr. DIVEN was a candidate for the Court of Appeals, and had secured the nomination, when, unluckily for him, CHARLES S. SPENCER, of your City, recalled the scene in the Senate. The Convention immediately reconsidered its action, pitched overboard Mr. DIVEN, and nominated Judge DAVIES. It was thought Mr. DIVEN had learned a lesson at that time, but if he did, it has been forgotten. He is too erratic to secure much consideration for any views he may entertain, but I learn, nevertheless, that his constituents are holding him to an accountability for his last diversion, which shows them to be painfully sensible of the damage he has attempted to inflict. Mr. DIVEN is a conscientious and sincere man, but wilful and chimerical—qualities that make him more dangerous as a supporter than an opponent.

The lecturer in the regular course at the Smithsonian was GEORGE WM. CURTIS. His subject was the "National Honor." Of course, he spoke from the emancipation stand-point, and forcibly eliminated the theory that national honor was only to be truly attained by a steady, unswerving and unselfish enforcement of national justice. It was quite as ultra, and more polished, than any of the lectures heretofore read.

I was up in the Senate the day before yesterday to hear Senator DAVIS. You know he is one of the old school Kentuckians, a good loyal man, a gentleman in habits and association, and withal a very cordial hater of rebels and Abolitionists. He occupied the floor for two days in a broad, comprehensive and rather diffusive recapitulation of causes and effects. Like almost all the gentlemen of loyal proclivities from Slave States, Mr. DAVIS seemed to think that all discussion of Slavery was out of place, and then' like all the others, devoted hour after hour to that one topic—indeed, speaking of nothing else. In the course of his speech, he had dwelt with great force upon the atrocity of arming slaves against their masters, reciting all its horrors, and denouncing those who proposed it as little better than brutes. It was a hard hit that HARLAN, of Iowa, gave him, when he suggested that the Senator from Kentucky had omitted in his recital the most heinous feature of the proposition—that it was "*arming children against their fathers.*" The gentleman from Kentucky did not appear particularly flattered by the addition to his chapter of horrors which HARLAN had contributed.

We have had quite a fashionable season here—two nights of opera—the late Miss HINCKLEY, Madame STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI, MANCUSI and BARILI, doing the leading work. The performances consisted, as the bills said, of "the principal scenes from 'Il Barbiere' and 'Il Trovatore.'" Fancy "principal scenes" being done in a barn, (for the Washington Theatre is little better,) at the Capital of the nation. But it appears even for small favors the Washingtonians were exceedingly thankful, two full and fashionable houses rewarding the venturesome artists. On the last occasion, the President and Mrs. LINCOLN, Gen. MCCLELLAN and Mrs. MCCLELLAN, Gen. MCDOWELL, and a long array of other notables, assisting at the performance. The troupe promise to "Come again another night," so flattering were "the presences" and "the patronage."

The talk of the prevalence of the small-pox in the city greatly exaggerates the facts. There are not and have not been fifty cases within the city limits, if those in the infectious hospital are excluded. A person familiar with the facts assures me that there is less of the disease in the hospital than there was at one time in June last, when hardly any one in Washington knew that there was such a hospital. The alarm, however, has been fruitful of busines to the doctors, who have been constantly in demand with their lancets and vaccine. The ounce of prevention has been so vigorously applied that the practice of shaking hands has almost fallen into disuse through the fear of irritating the sore flesh. PAUL.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES TO BE AUTHORIZED—WILL BE MADE A LEGAL TENDER—OPPOSITION OF BANKS AND CAPITALISTS—REASONS IN JUSTIFICATION OF THE MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 27, 1862.

The issue of demand Treasury notes to the extent of $100,000,000, which shall be receivable for all Government dues, except import duties, and be a legal tender between man and man, may be regarded as a fixed purpose of Congress. This week will see the measure matured. The fault is in limiting the issue to an amount not adequate to the public necessities; but that limitation can and will be removed by future legislation. It was against the issue of these demand notes, and the legalizing of their tender in payment of debts, that the Bank Presidents struggled, and have delayed legislation to this date. They desired notes that should run two, three or more years, bearing a mite of interest. This interest, the public who used the notes as money would take no account of, but banks and capitalists, that finally funded and collected them would, and receive as a mere gratuity—for no outlay of their money would have earned the interest.

The banks and capitalists have lost their point. Demand Treasury notes, bearing no interest, will be issued, and they should, and no doubt they will be, declared a legal tender in payment of debts. This provision will, by the creditor class of society, be considered unjust. But in morals, it will not be so. It will not be an arbitrary change of the relationship between debtor and creditor. The pangs and perils of revolution which have befallen the country have already, in spite of Constitution and laws—in spite of justice and equity—changed the relation between debtor and creditor, greatly to the injury and suffering of the former. The man who promised, one year ago, to pay $100 in gold and silver to his neighbor, pledged the delivery of a specific measure of value, which was mutually understood and acceptable to the promisee. But $100 in gold and silver now, at the season of payment, is found to be a measure of a much larger value than it was when promised. It bears a premium in all the current transactions of life, wherein money is ordinarily used; and $100 in gold and silver can be sold for $105, $110, and perhaps soon for even larger sums of current funds, greatly to the impoverishment of the debtor who pays, and greatly to the enrichment of the creditor who receives. Neither party contemplated this inequality when the contract to pay was entered into. Revolution and law have wrought the change, and Congress, by modifying the mode of payment, and furnishing a tender which itself will receive, merely relieves the oppression which an accident has brought upon the land, and restores equality in the operation of contracts between citizens. Grant it that the creditor class loses something by accepting Government notes in payment of dues, is it to be maintained that they should be saved harmless when all other classes suffer so much loss and hardship? In the most unfavorable view we can take of the law making Treasury notes a tender, it will be seen that it guarantees absolute safety to the creditor class. *The Government finds itself unable to pay its own notes in gold and silver.* It humanely argues that what *it* can not do, with all its exhaustless resources, its subjects and citizens cannot do. It pays its own debts, therefore, in its own notes, and permits the debtor class of the country to pay in the same representatives of value, whereby the creditor gets the demand notes of the nation in exchange for the less amply secured notes of his individual debtors.

This state of things, to be sure, is exceptional—but is it not clearly right? Is it not an anomaly; is it not an absurdity; is it not a cruelty, that a Government should confess its inability, with all the property of the nation at its command to pay its own debts in gold and silver, and yet should furnish laws, courts and marshals to compel its citizens to do that very thing? Government with such inexorable rules would be a heartless machine, an instrument of oppression, rather than the embodiment of the interest and sympathies of a people, existing for their protection and welfare.

Theorists in finance cry out against the issue of demand notes, not redeemable in gold and silver, on the ground that they will "inflate the currency" and give a fictitious value to property. This is even so, and in enlarged statesmanship it is not an evil. Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, in his admirable speech delivered in the House a few days since, answered the objections in a single sentence—"To undertake to collect $150,000,000 in a tax upon the people, *with a contracted currency*, would involve all in irretrievable ruin, except those, who are few in number, who owe nothing, and have a great deal owing to them."

Demand notes will be issued, rely upon it, and will be made a tender in payment of debts, as they should be. A tax will be laid, not so large as that indicated by Mr. ALLEY, which would not be just to the present generation, and is not really needed. It is too small a sum to pay the current expenses of the Government—too large a sum to pay *interest* on the public debt. It should be reduced *one-half*, and then the country can breathe freely and live through the war. YORK.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels Beginning to Comprehend Their Defeat in Kentucky.

Alarm at the Prospect of Their Communications Being Cut Off.

The Second Stone Fleet Sunk at Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Monday, January 27.

The boat which left Old Point last night, arrived here about 11 o'clock this morning.

The brig *Perry*, which ran the blockade of the Potomac river, reached Old Point last night.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Friday, shows that the rebels are much perplexed at their defeat in Kentucky. The *Dispatch* says that "we regret to say that the report of the Federal victory in Kentucky, conveyed to us on Wednesday night from Northern sources, is more than confirmed by intelligence received here at the War Department. It appears that our defeat was more decisive than even the Northern accounts had led us to believe.

The editor says that this disaster in Kentucky and the apprehension it has excited for the safety of our connection with the southwest through Virginia and Tennessee, and the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, and the possible interruption of our intercourse with the South *via* the Wilmington and Weldon railroad by the Burnside Expedition, directs attention to the vital importance of completing the connection between Richmond and Danville and the North Carolina railroad.

AUGUSTA, Thursday, Jan. 23.

A private letter received from Charleston this morning says that five stone vessels were sunk in the channel yesterday.

The Savannah *Republican*, of this morning, says the statement that Federal vessels had gone up Broad River is incorrect.

The *Dispatch* contains a telegram from Norfolk saying that the Baltimore *South* received there contains a statement that a report had reached Baltimore of the loss of five of the Burnside fleet in Pamlico Sound, and that a large steamboat, probably the *Louisiana*, had been burnt, etc. Thus it would seem that this report had no other foundation than a statement of this secesh sheet, the Baltimore *South*.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

The Norfolk boat has arrived, and brings nothing confirming the loss of the steamer *Louisiana*. The steamer *Spaulding*, due from Hatteras, has not arrived.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Rebel Forces in the Southwest—Gen. Rains at Mount Vernon—Price's Army only Ten Thousand Men, &c.

ROLLA, Mo., Sunday, Jan. 26.

A prominent citizen of Southwestern Missouri has just arrived from Mount Vernon, Lawrence County. He says that Gen. RAINS, with about 400 men, staid all night at Mount Vernon on Tuesday night, the 14th inst., on his way to Granby, where his soldiers said they were going to work in the lead mines. Threats were made to arrest all men who had been connected with the Home Guard, and put them at work in the mines. In consequence of this, a large number of Union citizens were leaving the country. On the same night that RAINS staid at Mount Vernon, report said that 170 or 200 rebels were encamped on the head of Spring River, *en route* for Cassville.

In regard to the troops in Northern Arkansas, he says that he has it from good authority that there are only about 500 or 600 at Cross Hollows and Cave Hill, Benton County; but a body of from 2,000 to 5,000 men were at Tilsforth Bend, about fifty miles below Van Bergen, on the Arkansas River.

Several Secessionists told him that Gen. PRICE's forces at Springfield did not exceed 10,000 men.

This gentleman met the scouts of the National army four miles beyond Lebanon, and other troops at different points this side.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 27.

The following special order was issued this morning:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.

The President, Secretary, Librarian, Directors and other officers of the Mercantile Association, the President, Secretary, Directors and other officers of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, are required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by article six, State ordinance of Oct. 16, 1861. Any of the above officers who shall neglect to file in the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, within ten days of date of this order, the oath so prescribed, will be deemed to have resigned, and any who after neglecting to file his oath of allegiance within the time prescribed, shall attempt to exercise the functions of such office, he will be arrested for contempt of this order and punished according to the laws of war.

Second—It is officially reported that carriages bearing the enemy's flag, are in the habit of driving to the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College, the commanding officer of the prison guard will seize and take possession of any carriage bearing the enemy's flag, and the horses, carriages and harness shall be confiscated.

Third—It is officially reported that certain women are in the habit of approaching the vicinity of the military prison, waving hostile flags for the purpose of insulting our troops and carrying on communication with prisoners of war. The commauding officer of the prison-guard will arrest and place in confinement all women so offending.

Fourth—Any carriage or other vehicle bearing a hostile flag in the city will be seized and confiscated. The city police and patrol-guards are directed to arrest persons in vehicles under such flags; also persons wearing or displaying a hostile flag in the city.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.
N. H. MCLEAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Monday, Jan. 27.

In Convention to-day Mr. BATTELLE, of Ohio County, offered the following propositions relative to Slavery in the new State: No slaves shall be brought into the State for permanent residence after the adoption of this Constitution. All children born of slave parents in this State, on and after the 4th of July, 1865, be free, and the Legislature may provide, by general laws, for the apprenticeship of such children, during minority, for subsequent colonization.

The above propositions were referred to the Committee on General Provisions, which Committee will probably report some day this week. It is not expected that the Committee will report any provision of the above character, the majority being adverse to the consideration of Slavery, but it is thought that when they make their report, a proposition embodying the sentiments of the Free State men will be brought forward, and will be, from present indications, fiercely contested.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Confederate Accounts of the Battle of Somerset, Ky.

How the Rebels take their Defeat.

A SKETCH OF GEN. ZOLLICOFFER.

Uneasiness About the Burnside Expedition.

A "Brilliant Victory" Claimed in Missouri.

Political and Social Intelligence.

We have received late issues of rebel journals, among them a Petersburgh *Express* of Jan. 25. We make the following interesting extracts:

THE BATTLE AT SOMERSET.

Special Dispatch to the Petersburgh Express.

KNOXVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Gen. CRITTENDEN began the attack at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, 19th. The force of the enemy was supposed by him to have been 1,500, but he found it 14,000.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was killed early in the action, and Gen. CRITTENDEN was wounded. Col. CARROLL then took command and recrossed the Cumberland.

Our loss was about 300 in killed and wounded. The enemy's must have been from 400 to 500.

The Fifteenth Mississippi, WHITE's and BATTLE's Regiments protected the rear while recrossing the river.

RUTLEDGE's and MCCLUNG's Batteries were both lost. We marched nine miles to meet them. The enemy were repulsed three times. They fell back to their fortifications and then outflanked us, when we retreated to our breastworks, where we were surrounded, and then crossed Cumberland River under fire. This was at 8 o'clock Sunday night.

We lost all our horses, tents, equipage, and 11 guns, which were spiked or thrown into the river.

It is not known whether the enemy have crossed the river.

Cols. POWELL, BATTLE, STATHAM and CUMMINGS were wounded. Surgeons MORTON, DULANEY and CLIFT were taken prisoners.

The regiments were all engaged.

Majors FOGO and SHIELDS were wounded. FOGO in the hip.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's body was not recovered.

Our force was 8,000.

We are still falling back. D.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 24—P. M.

Gen. CRITTENDEN rallied at Monticello, Ky., and will make a stand there.

The disaster to Confederate arms has been greatly exaggerated by frightened fugitives who have come in.

[Monticello is the county seat of Wayne County, Ky., immediately adjoining Pulaski, and about 25 miles distant from Somerset, in a southwesterly direction. We have now every reason to believe that our cause is much better in that portion of Kentucky than we had supposed.—EDS. EXP.]

From the Lynchburgh Virginian, Jan. 24.

A lady who reached this city yesterday evening, direct from Winchester, reports that she read the Baltimore papers at that place, in which a loss of seven or eight hundred of the enemy is conceded. They are not quiet ant, and admit their loss in killed and wounded is greater than ours.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

BOWING SUBMISSIVELY.

From the Petersburgh Express, Jan. 25.

The tidings of the heavy reverse which our arms have met with in Kentucky are gloomy, but do not depress or discourage us. Providence has for some wise purpose checked the current of victory which has so long been running in our favor, and we bow submissively to the dispensation. *We believe it will be ultimately for our good, although at present we may not be exactly able to see how.* We believe that Heaven is directing events so as to secure in the end a grand and glorious issue to the struggle in the complete demolition of the Yankee power and the establishment upon a firm and lasting foundation of the independence and sovereignty of the Southern Confederacy and its incorporation in the family of nations. Our first and full trust is in the divine favor—in the overruling Providence of Him, without whose smiles no cause on earth can prosper. Success have had the most cheering evidence that He is on our side, and in the recent disaster at Somerset we see nothing to shake our faith or trust in His protection. On the contrary, we are more deeply impressed than ever with the thought that He is directing the course of this iniquitous war in a way to confound its guilty authors, and to plung them in irredeemable ruin and shame. *Two discomfitures are not to be weighed against nearly a dozen signal victories.*

The Lincoln journals will now spread themselves. At last has been achieved a success which gives them a margin for exultation. We own up like men to the blow which we have received, but we are by no means cast down. "One swallow does not make a Summer," and this Yankee triumph does not begin to make a conquest of the South. It will only serve to rouse and strengthen the energies of her sons, and give new vigor and impetus to their onslaughts. We have lost a battle, but we are not in the least dispirited by it. Defeat has no terror for us, any more than it had for the Romans when, almost under the walls of their city, their armies were beaten by PYRRHUS and afterwards by HANNIBAL. Not one of the Generals who lead the armies of LINCOLN is a PYRRHUS or a HANNIBAL, or the shadow of either, whilst we have many commanders worthy of comparison with the SCIPIOS and MARCELLUSES who achieved the deliverance of Rome from infinitely more formidable invasions than this of the Yankees.

We feel unutterable sorrow for the loss of the brave ZOLLICOFFER, who, like the lamented GARNETT, has fallen a martyr to the glorious cause for which he so fearlessly fought, and whose memory will be embalmed in the affections of his country for generations to come. He was a noble specimen of the patriot and hero, and his loss is grievously to be deplored and sternly to be avenged.

Since the foregoing was written, we have received a special dispatch from Knoxville, which will be found under the telegraphic head. It furnishes important additional particulars of the battle. It will be seen that the Confederate defeat, although bad, was not as disastrous as it was first represented to be. Except the surgeons, none of our men were taken prisoners. The guns were all spiked and many of them thrown in the river, and, although lost to us, they were equally lost to the enemy. Our list of killed and wounded is a very moderate one, considering the disparity of forces and the severity and duration of the battle. The Federal loss, from their own account, was heavy—no doubt nearly double what ours was. Our army recrossed the Cumberland, and were retreating without much confusion. Whether the enemy crossed the river in pursuit is not known. *We presume that they did not, as they must have been in a very crippled condition after such a long and bloody fight.*

On the whole, our opinion, from the lights before us, is that it was a victory a good deal like that of Pyrrhus over the Romans at Asculum, which caused that renowned warrior to exclaim, after it was gained, that one more such would be his undoing.

We have no doubt, when the whole truth comes to be known, that the fighting in this battle on the Confederate side was of the most desperate character, and that the heroism displayed in it by our officers and troops has not been surpassed in any conflict that has taken place since the war began.

THE LATE GEN. ZOLLICOFFER.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian, Jan. 24.

The intelligence of the death of this noble and gallant man will be received everywhere in the South with regret. Though not a soldier by profession, he had many qualities that admirably fitted him to command. He was brave, yet discreet, and mingled great firmness with marked kindness and urbanity. Though not what might be termed a brilliant man, his endowments were far above the average, his predominant traits being good judgment and strong common sense. In his intercourse with men he was very courteous and polite, and exacted the same deportment from others towards himself. In the United States House of Representatives, of which he was a member from the Hermitage District, for six years, he held a high position, and was esteemed for the excellence of his judgment, the integrity of his character, and the firmness with which he adhered to his convictions. He was a very modest man—without pretension, bluster or bravado; and yet he not only had commanding influence, but was really feared by the Black Republican members of the House.

We can call to mind an instance when, as one of the members of that little band that upheld the fortunes of MILLARD FILLMORE, in opposition to those of JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. FREMONT, a taunt was thrown out by one of the Republicans which provoked the General to take the floor. After rising he indulged in an expressive pause, meanwhile shaking his long finger in the direction of the Black Republicans, and producing a visible sensation all over the House. They knew that he was not a man to be trifled with.

and would not submit to any imputation upon his motives.

Such was the man as we knew him—and we had the honor of a personal acquaintance with him.

A Union man while it was honorable to be such, he was a leader in the movement that separated his State from the abolitionized Government of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and has sealed his devotion to his principles with his blood. His death is a loss to the whole nation, and especially so to our cause in the State of Tennessee, where his name was a tower of strength.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was a native of North Carolina, but emigrated when a boy to the State of his adoption. Not only is the death of such a man a serious loss to us at this time, *but we fear that the engagement in which he met his end is the most serious reverse that we have yet experienced. How shall it be repaired? The enemy will doubtless push on to Knoxville, to get possession of the most important line of railroads in the South. A cordon is being drawn around Virginia, and she may be within the foul coils of the serpent unless the important point now referred to be strengthened immediately.*

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

WHAT THEY THINK IN PETERSBURGH.

The *Express* of Jan. 25 says editorially:

"According to dispatches from various points on the coast of North Carolina the weather has been perfectly awful there for the last few days. A succession of heavy gales have been tumbling the surf around BURNSIDE'S vessels in a way bordering on the tremendous, and we fancy that the Pirate Chief and his corsair rabble have been rocked pretty nearly out of their skins. At Hatteras, we presume, the billows have been as furious as the lash of the Storm King could make them. *We have already received accounts from Yankee sources of at least eight of the Burnside fleet having been driven ashore and burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the Confederates. This was several days ago.* We learn that on Thursday, all day and night, the gale was terrific on the coast near Wilmington, and there is very little doubt that it was worse at Hatteras and in Pamlico Sound, as the wind was from the East. We have yet to hear how the Yankee buccaneers fared in this onslaught of angry old Neptune upon them. Ever since BURNSIDE reached the North Carolina coast, he has been bumped and buffeted about by tempestuous winds in a way perhaps that has impressed him with the idea that his expedition is the mere sport of the elements. He has not had a quiet, comfortable hour, day or night, since his arrival at Hatteras, amidst the deafening roar of the boisterous waters lashing upon its beach. Does not this look as if the wrath of Heaven was descending upon those wicked and infamous marauders, whose purpose is no other than to plunder an unoffending people, burn down their houses, and lay waste their fields."

In the local columns of the same paper we find this paragraph:

"Intelligence was brought to this city yesterday afternoon, we understand, by a gentleman from North Carolina, to the effect that the large number of vessels lately reported in Pamlico Sound had disappeared, and the coast was clear at last accounts. If this be true, the fact would argue that the Burnside Expedition is destined for some other point. The vessels may only have put into the Sound for protection from the violence of the gale that overtook them. Indeed, late information from the North coincides with and confirms this impression. We give this rumor merely as an item of news, not to be wholly relied on. The destination of the Expedition is all a mystery, but on that account the greater interest and anxiety are attached to it. It is not possible that many more days will elapse before the question of its destination and results will be revealed."

THE MOVEMENT "A FAILURE."

From the Norfolk Day Book, Jan. 24.

A gentleman who reached this city on Wednesday, direct from the North Carolina coast, addresses us a communication, in which he states that the report of Gen. GATLIN and others as to a large Federal fleet being in Pamlico Sound, with the purpose of making an attack on Roanoke Island, Newbern and other places in the vicinity, turns out to be entirely unfounded.

He further states that this report reached Edenton on Monday night, and such was the credit given to it that Judge BADGER *immediately adjourned the Confederate Court in session at that place*; but that reliable information has since been received by letter from Roanoke Island, dated Wednesday, 5 o'clock A. M., to the effect that no such fleet is in Pamlico Sound, and that no fears are entertained there of an immediate attack. Reliable information from Hyde County also corroborates this statement.

Our correspondent concludes his communication by saying:

"I think, therefore, it may be confidently asserted that neither the Burnside expedition, nor any other fleet, is to be found in the waters of Eastern Carolina with a hostile purpose toward Roanoke or Newbern."

The *Day Book* has the following editorial on the expedition:

"We are satisfied from all the light that we have been enabled to get on this subject, that through the interposition of a kind Providence, the battering of the expedition has been broken, and that we now have nothing to dread from it. The remnant of it may make a feeble effort to strike after a time, time to recuperate, but for all effective purposes the thing is a failure, and it carries the war spirit down with it. The *Herald* says 'their Treasury is so depleted that it has become impossible to pay the rolls of thirty demands, and in a few days there will be no money in the Treasury at all, from the simple want of proper action on the part of Congress.'

"This gives us a key to the whole thing, when we reflect that the expedition which has just gone to destruction, and probably drowned thousands of the poor devils who were induced to embark in it. The greatest anxiety prevails at the North about the safety, and they caught at the rumor with a perfect greed several days since in the *Bay Book* as a drowning man catches at a straw. And as that rumor has proved untrue, they must, of course, go down. *We watch them now, for their comfort, that a few of the rotten ones are as Hatteras, but in such a crippled condition as to be unable to make a movement, or even to go back home. Their grand army that embarked on board of the fleet is mostly in the "bosom of the deep ocean buried," or safely into Davy Jones' locker.*

The Northern papers are talking very hard to keep the spirits of the people up. They now say that the expedition was not intended for operations in the North Carolina Sounds, and that it may have only put into Hatteras from stress of weather. Gammon—gammon—gammon. We know all about that.

We advise old Abe and his tribe of Kangaroos that they had better be making tracks from the wrath that is seething in against them, or he may find that his long cloak and Scotch cap will not enable him to get out of Washington as easy as they enabled him to get in there.

In conclusion, we repeat that the Burnside Expedition is a failure—a dead failure—and that almost the next news we receive from Europe will be that the Southern Confederacy has been recognized by France and England, and that those nations have determined to disregard the inefficient blockade."

LOSS OF THE LOUISIANA.

The steamer *Louisiana*, which formerly plied between here and Baltimore, was one of the Burnside Expedition. She had on board seven hundred troops. During the gale she went ashore on the North Carolina coast. The troops were taken off and the steamer burned to prevent her falling into our hands.

A PANIC.

From the Newbern (N. C.) Progress.

We have studiously but little heretofore about rumors that have reached us, not knowing whether they were true or not, and not wishing to cause any unnecessary alarm. Up to this writing we are not sure whether there is now, or ever has been, a Yankee gunboat over the Swash at Hatteras or not.

The latest news we have is through Capt. HILL, who arrived here yesterday from Matamuskeet, Hyde County, through the Sound, and says he saw nothing in the Sound in the shape of a gunboat. We shall probably hear more before going to press, as Col. G. B. SINGLETARY sought and obtained permission from the commanding General to go on a reconnoitering expedition down the river. He left Tuesday evening, and will probably return in time for us to give the result of his trip.

P. S.—Col. SINGLETARY had not arrived when we went to press, and we are still in doubt.

THE WEATHER.

A letter dated Norfolk, Jan. 24, says:

"Whew! how the wind blows and the rain falls! It is gusty, and has been so the whole night through. If the Yankee armada is out in this storm, many a poor fellow on board will drink his fill of briny water, and lay his bones to rest on the bottom of the raging sea. This is decidedly the worst day of the season. Winter is indeed in earnest, and I fear our troops will suffer a good deal from the cold.

Rumors were as plenty as blackberries on the streets yesterday, but gained little credence, and it is useless to repeat them here."

A dispatch dated Wilmington, Jan. 24, says:

"There has been a heavy blow here from E. N. E. all last night and to-day up to 5 o'clock P. M., when it still continued.

Nothing new from the coast, except that there was an apparent wreck drifting shorewards this morning, 15 miles east of New-Inlet."

The *Express* of the 25th has this paragraph:

"We have been visited by a regular northeaster for the last two days, but as it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, we indulge the hope that on the coast it may have favored us in the same manner that the two preceding storms have done. Yesterday was one of the most disagreeable and uncomfortable days we have experienced for a long time. A regular Scotch mist prevailed during the whole day, and everything wore the most uninviting aspect that can be imagined."

A "BRILLIANT VICTORY" IN MISSOURI.

From the Petersburgh Express.

Simultaneously with the news of Gen. CRITTENDEN'S defeat and ZOLLICOFFER'S death, came the account of a brilliant victory in Missouri, gained by Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON, near Ironton, Mo. We have not yet received the details of this battle, but from what we read of it in the Northern journals, we have very little doubt that Gen. JEFF. gave the Yankees a sound thrashing. The old song of *greatly superior numbers* on the side of the rebels is sung by the lying Cornets and Bennetts of the Lincoln Press. They say that JEFF. had 8,000 men, and their force was only 4,000! Precisely the reverse of this statement is most probably the truth, as we think will be shown by the official report from our side when it is received.

It is a somewhat curious circumstance that scarcely any of our journals have said a word about this Missouri victory, nor has it excited any special attention in our community. The public mind seems to be so wholly absorbed at present with the result of the battle near Somerset, as to be incapable of appreciating so important and splendid a feat as Gen. THOMPSON'S, in this hour of trouble and sorrow, caused by the loss of a deservedly favorite commander.

We shall have occasion to speak of the Ironton fight again, when we get fuller information about it, which will be in a day or two.

SMALL-POX.

A letter to the editor of the *South Carolinian*, published at Columbus, says:

"We have a scarcity of reliable news from the enemy. To-day we hear a flag of truce has reached our camp at Port Royal, from the commander, to Gen. LEE, asking the removal of the hundreds of negroes who are dying with the small-pox, and whom he can neither shelter, feed or nurse. Alas! what a commentary upon Yankee philanthropy! It is to be hoped our General will not admit these hordes of diseased creatures to return to our healthy camp, and thus entail on us the evils and nuisances that make the Yankee tremble and shrink from with horror.

We also learn that some seventy negroes ran away from their protection on Edisto and threw themselves on the protection of their masters. It is doubtful whether these runaways ought to be allowed to return at all."

A NEW TRACT SOCIETY.

From the following advertisement it would appear that the rebels have organized a tract society of their own:

A NOBLE WORK. GIVE IT YOUR AID.—The Evangical Tract Society is doing a good work in supplying with religious reading the soldiers of our Confederate army, in their various camps. The necessity for this is great. Many regiments have no chaplains. Thousands and thousands of our soldiers never heard a sermon. Deprived of this means of grace, and exposed to so many and so powerful demoralizing influences, what is to become of them, if divine truth in some form does not reach them? Shall no man care for their souls? Shall we leave them to perish, and not make earnest efforts for their salvation? And will not the blood of souls be upon us? Let us look our responsibilities in the face, and endeavor by Divine aid to fulfill them! Let this noble enterprise which proposes, as far as possible, to supply the lack of religious services in the camps by the employment of colporteurs, and by those little messages of gospel truth—tracts—be amply sustained.

If you are disposed to aid a great cause—the cause of patriotism and of religion, the cause of country and of Christ—please remit your contributions to

JAMES E. CUTHBERT,
Treas. of the Evang. Tract Society, Petersburgh, Va.

Extract from the Constitution of the Evangelical Tract Society:

ART. XI. To promote in the highest degree the objects of this society, the officers and the directors shall be elected from different denominations of Christians. The Publishing Committee shall contain no two members from the same ecclesiastical connection, and no tract shall be published to which any member of that Committee shall object.

A TABLEAU.

A letter from Murfreesboro, N. C., dated Jan. 22, describes a tableau given there for the benefit of the soldiers. It says:

"We should not do justice to the tableau unless we were to describe the first scene. A young gentleman representing King Cotton, sat upon a throne resembling a bale of cotton. Down on one side of the throne sat a representative of the ebon race with a basket of cotton. The king held a cotton cloth as a sceptre, and one of his feet rested on a globe. Around him stood young ladies dressed in white, with scarfs of red and white looped on the shoulder with blue. On their heads they wore appropriate crowns. These represented the Confederate States. Missouri and Kentucky were guarded by armed soldiers. While we were gazing on this picture a dark-haired maiden, robed in black, with brow encircled by a cypress wreath, and her delicate wrists bound with clanking chains came on and knelt before his majesty. He extended his sceptre and she arose. He waved his wand again and an armed soldier appeared with a scarf and crown, like those worn by her sister States. He unchained this gentle girl at the bidding of his monarch, changed her crown of mourning for one of joy and liberty, and threw the Confederate flag across her, raised the flag over her and led her forward; then Kentucky advanced, took her by the hand, and led her into the ranks. Need we tell you who this maiden of sable garments was intended to represent? We leave that to be understood. If your readers cannot divine, it is owing to our description, and not to the scene. The ceremony was performed to patriotic music.

We will gratify the pride of the F. F. Vs. by saying that their representative had base fell on her crown '*Mater Dorcum.*' After this all ought to please you, dear *Express*, you will surely pardon us if we tell you that North Carolina wore on her brow a white crown, on which was the word 'Border.' Both of these States were represented by their own daughters."

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

The following advertisements are among the last traces of MAGRUDER'S recent flight:

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., my man THOS. HENRY JEFFERSON, about 32 years of age, six feet high, spare made, bright mulatto, polite when spoken to; had on when he left, home-made Virginia cloaking, walnut dye color. It is likely he has gone to the Confederate army, in consequence of Gen. MAGRUDER'S order for hands a short time ago, hoping to get employment. If he is caught in Petersburgh, a reward of $10 will be paid for his delivery to me; if within twenty miles of Petersburgh, $15; or if in the army, $25. He is accustomed to various kinds of work, such as carpentering, plastering, whitewashing, &c. I forewarn all persons against employing or harboring him. L. BROWN, Old-street,
Petersburgh.

HANDS WANTED.—The undersigned will be at Dinwiddie C. H., and Sutherland's, on Saturday, 25th, Malonesville and Darville, Monday, 27th, Ford's Depot and Godwynsville, 28th, and Wyoming, 29th January, 1862, for the purpose of hiring Slaves, able-bodied men, for the Government works in the Peninsula, for which we are authorized to pay $20 per month. A. J. EPPES,
J. N. RONEY.

REVOCATION OF A REQUISITION.—I heard upon good authority, that the requisition recently made by Gen. MAGRUDER, upon the County of Dinwiddie, has been countermanded by the Secretary of War.
E. A. WYATT.

RELEASED FROM PAROLE.

The following order, signed by JOHN WITHERS, Assistant Adjutant-General, has issued from the Inspector-General's Office at Richmond:

"The two hundred and fifty Confederate States troops—ten officers and two hundred and forty non-commissioned officers and privates—who were captured by the United States troops at Hatteras, N. C., subsequently released from Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, and released on parole by Gen. WOOL, U. S. A., are hereby released from said parole, and will immediately report for duty with their respective companies, Gen. WOOL having acknowledged in exchange the receipt of a like number of United States prisoners, sent to Fortress Monroe, Va., by the Confederate Government."

A SAD CASUALTY.

From the Columbia South Carolinian, Jan. 23.

Yesterday a mournful casualty occurred which presents an important fact that cost a man his life. Mr. PRESS B. PATTERSON had a loaded pistol in his hand, and his wife begged him to put it down. He took off the cap and threw it on the floor, playfully presenting it to his breast, he cried, "It can't fire," and drew the trigger, but *some of the percussion powder from the cap adhering to the nipple*, it exploded and sent a ball through his heart!

The subject of the sad casualty was one of our volunteers in the Hampton Legion, and lost a leg in the battle of Manassas. We saw him the day after his leg was amputated at Culpepper Court-house, and learned that he bore himself gallantly in the fight. He leaves a widow to mourn her sad bereavement.

It frequently happens that loaded guns or pistols are allowed to remain so, because the caps are removed. The sad case here reported shows that the removal of the cap does not exempt from danger.

COMMERCIAL.

PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

REMARKS.—The weather has been so very bad today, that we are not advised of any sales of Cotton. The market is quiet, and prices have a tendency in favor of buyers. Wheat is without activity, and no change of consequence since yesterday. We quote red at $1 25@$1 32, and white $1 30@$1 40, the latter for strictly prime.

COTTON—The market is very quiet. The receipts now consist mainly of Cotton that has been exposed to the late rains. Parties buying on speculation (indeed, buyers generally) dislike to purchase when such is the condition, owing to the inability to get at the proper deduction to be made for water. There is less activity, and prices favor buyers. We note some sales to-day at 9¾c. for prime.

SALT—But very few sacks of Liverpool Fine in market, and which is held at high prices. G. A. is in fair demand, at $25.

CLOVER SEED—We note the arrival of about ten bushels, which we quote at $18@$20.

GUANO—No. 1 Peruvian is scarce, and we quote it at $85@$90; Petersburgh Fertilizer, $60@$65. The accounts received last year from those who used it were generally of the most flattering character.

CORN—75 cents.

THE NEGROES.

A letter from Murfreesboro', N. C. says: "The value of negro property is at a high rate among us. Servants were hired at excellent prices the first of the year. At a sale near Murfreesboro', slaves sold for $1,400 and $1,500. This does not look as if our people were afraid of the Yankees stealing their property from them."

COMPLIMENTARY.

From the Petersburgh Express.

FERNANDO WOOD is very quiet since his late defeat. He kept open house on New-Year's Day. His saloons were crowded with grace and beauty. The Mayor elect did not receive, being absent from Washington. All the men and women of fashion are said to have sent their cards, while numbers called in person, after their own receptions. FERNANDO is evidently not considered dead yet. He has a bright and accomplished wife, a handsome and commodious house, an unquestionable larder and wine-cellar, and entertains with elegance and taste. If his free City project is ever brought about, he will make a magnificent chief of its burgomasters.

ITEMS FROM PETERSBURGH.

Editorially and locally the *Express* has these paragraphs:

The election of Mr. HUNTER to the Confederate Senate leaves a vacancy in the headship of the State Department of the Confederate Government, which the President will have to fill. Amongst the numerous talented and virtuous statesmen of the South from whom a satisfactory selection may be made, no one possesses superior qualifications for that high and important post to those of Hon. WM. C. RIVES, and his appointment, we are sure, would be acceptable to the whole people of the South.

Another drove of very fine beeves for the Confederate army passed through this city yesterday. In this article, and in the article of pork, the South can produce an abundance for all her wants. The consumption of both is very heavy. There has not been, and is not likely to be, any insufficiency to meet the demand. Western Virginia is one of the greatest beef producing countries on this continent, and Texas, also, while other States in the Confederacy are noted for the number of hogs they produce. It would be an interesting calculation to make, that of the number of beeves and hogs consumed by our army in any specified length of time.

A mail and passenger coach, belonging to the Alexandria and Washington Railroad, and bearing the words "Alexandria and Washington," arrived in this city yesterday. They were probably brought away from Alexandria on the evacuation of that city by our troops, at the beginning of the war. The sight of these cars brought to the minds of those who saw them, many interesting remembrances of that now unfortunate city. It has been so long since public attention had been directed to it, that it had almost come to be forgotten.

The balance of the Wise Legion, about 75 or 100 men, arrived in Petersburgh last evening, *en route* to join that portion of the Legion which has already preceded them. This body of troops is destined to a very important point, and we have no doubt the men will prove themselves equal to any emergency.

We learn that the proceeds of the two late entertainments in this city will amount to upwards of $500, clear of all expenses. The first performances were given in behalf of the soldiers of the Twelfth Virginia Regiment, and the second for the benefit of the poor families of our community. The sum is a noble contribution from the patriotic ladies and misses for noble and patriotic ends.

Major A. M. BARBOUR has been promoted to the head of the Quartermaster's Department in Gen. JOHNSTON'S command, extending from Aquia Creek to the Alleghany Mountains. His position is one of the most important under the Government.

We strolled about the city for several hours yesterday, through the bad weather and over our miserable pavement, to the material wear and wearing of our precious boots, in search of some good item for publication, but we couldn't find it. People kept in doors as much as possible, and would commit no rash act whatever. Not a single soldier was killed, or even injured, by musket or pistol ball, or scratched by bowie-knife or sabre. The feast of horrors on which we have been feeding for some days past is ended—we hope for all time—and we are now entitled to at least a brief reading spell. The Mayor's Court offered no inducements for us to remain there a moment, only one drunken negro being up for correction. We did our utmost to find something interesting, but we couldn't.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A letter, dated Carnsville, Isle of Wight County, Jan. 22, says:

"As an additional evidence of the spirit of mechanical enterprise everywhere apparent, I am gratified to learn that the cotton (spinning) factory, at Factory Hill, a few miles hence, has been purchased by a company of gentlemen of the Cockade City, who are pushing forward the repairs with the utmost dispatch, and will probably have it in operation in a few weeks. Machinery for weaving, I learn, will also be added, it being the design of the proprietors to enter extensively in the manufacture of cotton fabrics.

The extensive tannery at Windsor, in this county, is rapidly being erected, and I understand will be ready for operation as soon as the season of obtaining bark will allow."

Capt. W. H. HARRISON, commanding the Raleigh Rifles, Fourth Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, at Smithfield, Va., has been reelected Mayor of Raleigh —and Capt. W. A. OWENS, of the Hornet's Nest Riflemen, of the late First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, has been reelected Mayor of Charlotte.

The Bank of Roxbury, Person County, N. C., chartered in February last, has gone into operation, and commenced the issue of notes. The capital of the Bank is $200,000. Hon. EDWIN G. READE is President, and C. S. WINSTEAD, Esq., Cashier.

The following advertisement appears in the Petersburgh *Express*:

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.—A substitute wanted to serve in the Confederate States army, for the war, to whom a fair compensation will be given. Apply to
DAVIS, ABRAHAMS & LYON.

The African Baptist Church of Fredericksburgh has contributed $30 to the fund in aid of the Charleston sufferers.

The Fayetteville, N. C., *Observer* says: "It has been known that numerous robberies of the mail between this place and Raleigh have occurred within the past three months; and recently suspicion fixed upon one of the stage drivers named COOPER. A great number of letters, broken open, have been found in the woods near the road. On Tuesday night, our Postmaster, JAMES G. COOK, Esq., proceeded up the road and arrested COOPER, whom he took to Raleigh for examination. After an examination before Magistrates at Raleigh, yesterday, COOPER was admitted to bail in the sum of $250."

A letter from Norfolk, dated Jan. 24, says: "The flag of truce boat yesterday brought up three gentlemen, formerly officers of the United States Navy: Lieut. DELANEY A. FORREST, Midshipmen H. H. CLARIDGE and E. S. RUGGLES."

On Jan. 23 R. M. T. HUNTER was elected Confederate Senator, by the Virginia Legislature, on the first ballot, by a very large majority. WM. BALLARD PRESTON was elected on the second ballot.

A fire broke out on Jan. 23 on Court-square, Memphis, which consumed three houses. Loss $10,000.

A passenger by the cars last night, says the *Dispatch*, of Jan. 24, reports that 10,000 Yankees were four miles south of the Tennessee River, sixteen miles north of Paris. Their heavy artillery are stuck in the mud, and can't be moved. A large Confederate force is collecting there from Bowling Green and Columbus.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A correspondent in New-Haven transmits us extracts from letters recently received from New-Orleans *via* Havana. They are from intelligent ladies resident there, and let a little light on the state of affairs in the Crescent City. One of the letters, which is dated Dec. 30, says:

"I suppose you have heard the report of New-Orleans being taken and the people flying in all directions, but you need not be disturbed; we are all safe. They can do us no harm. All they have done or can do is to annoy the exposed coast between here and Mobile, and as that is all deserted it makes no difference. Dr. PALMER, the Reverend Apostle of Slavery, returned from Augusta, and preached yesterday. He spoke of South Carolina, and said that she needed all our sympathies and aid; that every man in the State, from sixteen to seventy years, was under arms, and that there was a hospital in every town from Charleston to Savannah.

I cannot but feel sorry that the Government released SLIDELL and MASON. I did not think that they had that much sense left. I was in hopes they could get themselves involved in a war with England, and have an opportunity of showing that they were as smart as they boasted they were a few weeks ago.

E. has nothing to do, but his salary is continued just the same as if he had.

The ladies are now conducting a free-gift lottery at the St. Louis Hotel. The articles are all donated, and are valued from $2,000 down to $1 each—from a statue to a doll. They have sold 40,000 tickets at $1 each. The rooms are open every day from 10 to 2, each visitor paying 25 cents admission. In one room they have a refreshment table, and already they have taken $50,000. The drawing of the lottery is to commence on the 2d of January. We all bought tickets, and one for you. The proceeds are for the volunteers and their families. There were $17,000 collected last week for the troops in Kentucky, and there seems to be no bottom to the purse of our people. The more that is asked, the more they give; and the more men that are sent away, the more seem to come in their place.

There was a general review of the troops a month ago, and there were 28,000 troops out, two-thirds of them fully armed and equipped. They made an imposing appearance, I remained from 9 in the morning until 5 in the evening to see them all pass in Canal-street. The Commander-in Chief of our city forces is a Massachusetts man, by the name of LOVELL, and *I fear he will prove a traitor*, but I hope not.

Our brave soldiers bear their privations of campaign nobly, and do not complain, though Winter is upon them. I know of but one who does not intend to reënlist when their time is out in April. * *

We have always whipped the Yankees in every engagement of *any consequence*, and always *shall*. If they only march from under the guns of their fleet at Port Royal, the South Carolinians will settle with them in a style they will richly deserve. The miserable vandals. They won't get any cotton there, for the whole coast has been set on fire by the planters. This is reliable, as Dr. PALMER has just returned from there. The Yankees got a few hundred bales, but not near the quantity that is pretended.

We are all working for our soldiers. I am tired of adding my country in this negative manner. I wish they would attack us here. *Wouldn't I fight.* I always thought I could not shoot a person to save my life, but if I saw a Yankee soldier fighting I would shoot him with as steady a hand as I ever had."

Another letter says: "Father says that it is likely that, if you will write one or two letters to us by way of Havana, that they may reach us, as vessels are occasionally running the blockade from that port."

FROM WESTERN KENTUCKY.

High Water in the Tennessee and Cumberland—Facilities for taking Nashville—The Golden Opportunity—Rebel Devastations and their Design—Infatuation—Movements of Gen. Smith's Division.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PADUCAH, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862

There is at this time a great freshet running out of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. Some of your Eastern readers may not be aware that the former makes its confluence with the Ohio just at this point, and the latter twelve miles further up the Ohio. The Tennessee River bears still its old Indian name, signifying a spoon, from the course it describes from its source in East Tennessee to its mouth. By reference to a map, it will be perceived that the Cumberland describes a similar shape, inside the larger spoon. The main head waters of the two rivers carry off the surplus water of the mountain ranges in East Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia and Eastern Kentucky. Both rivers generally rise and fall together, but owing to the greater length of the Tennessee, its rise and fall are less rapid, so that it continues up longer toward its mouth than the other.

These streams are now at flood tide, throwing out into the Ohio an immense quantity of drift, which covers the face of our river here. This drift, no doubt, embraces a few acres of obstructions in the shape of trees, which, with large rocks fastened to their roots and sharpened limbs, have lately been sunk by the rebels in the channel of the Cumberland. This driftwood, and, especially the green trees, as they float down the current of the Mississippi, will be desperately trying on that log-chain which is stretched across the river at Columbus. They may be blown up, however, by the torpedoes.

At such a time as this our gunboats could ascend the Tennessee to Fort Henry, and after taking that post, which could easily be done, they can ascend to Tuscumbia without interruption, and here the river approaches close to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It remains to be seen whether our Generals will wait for that river to be lined with batteries along its entire length, and its surface covered with gunboats and floating batteries. At present a small force could be sent to Tuscumbia and destroy the railroad in that vicinity; or, much better, a somewhat larger, but not very large, force could take position there and permanently cut off all railroad communication between the Valley of the Mississippi and the East of Rebeldom except that by way of Mobile, which is also threatened by Gen. BUTLER.

The Cumberland has also enough water now in its channel to float any ship in the navy, from Nashville to its mouth. Our great flotilla could ascend that river, and with a little assistance of land forces, which could be carried up on transports, take all the shore batteries, and ascending above Nashville, clean out all the boats on the river, and cut off the retreat of JOHNSON'S army from Bowling Green, and at the same time cut off all his supplies and reinforcements from Nashville. Our gunboats once above Harpeth Shoals, near Clarkesville, can pass from there to Nashville, without danger of interruption through the Winter. It remains to be seen, however, whether or not Gen. HALLECK and Gen. MCCLELLAN will let the golden opportunity pass unimproved. Every rebel energy is being beat to the fortifying of this stream also, and another so favorable opportunity will not likely ever occur again. "Time and tide wait for no man," but the latter must be taken at the flood, if we would glide with facility on to fortune.

We have many accounts from the South, which show with what worse than vandalic barbarity the rebels are laying waste and devastating their own country, in the vain hope that such folly may impede the advance of the Government forces. They claim *Kentucky* as their own, taking the ground in their leading journals that no peace must be made, even establishing their own independence, which would surrender that State to the North. Their pretended Confederate Government is committed to the same by the recognition of the ridiculous Provisional Government of Kentucky, and the farcical admission of that State, under such Government, into the "Confederacy." And yet, along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, between Gen. BUELL'S army and their own, they are not only destroying the track, but burning the houses, and stacks of provender and cribs of grain, driving off the inhabitants and killing the cattle. It is said they are even depositing the carcases of the latter in the ponds with which that country is supplied with water, in the hope of making the water too foul for use; but as Gen. PILLOW has resigned, and cannot be in command in that region, I regard this last report as incredible.

But over and above such reports as this, we have well-authenticated evidence of numerous propositions to burn not only Charleston and the cotton on the coast, but Memphis, Galveston, Knoxville, and even Nashville, sending out their large populations houseless and homeless upon the world, rather than they shall fall under the protection of the flag of our common country. The *people* do not desire this, but a few leaders and turbulent fellows, who know that their all is at stake, would rather see the land desolate, if their own fortunes must wane. Moreover, these desperate men hope, by presenting to the people the alternative of the utter destruction of their property, to compel them to offer a resistance to the Government which it is known they are not disposed to offer. It is very well understood, and frequently the charge is publicly made, that many of the people are anxiously and impatiently awaiting the advent of the National forces, to welcome them with open arms. The Charleston papers, always more frank than others, distinctly avow that it is not to be expected of the people that they will destroy their own property, and say it must be done by the military arm. Now, while these wretches are hoisting the black flag in various quarters, and regiments are allowed to carry it in the rebel army, and while the wretched leaders thus seek to compel the assistance of the people whom they have subjugated, I do hope that our Generals will take note of these things, and—not issue a proclamation, but—the first incendiary among the rebels who may be captured, his guilt being proven, should be shot; and any officer ordering the firing of a city, or any private property, if *ever* he can be apprehended and convicted, such man should by no means escape the death penalty. I do not mean to include in this proposition of severity the destruction of property on the field of battle, or in other cases of manifestly urgent military necessity. I presume the Government will see to it that in all such cases the sufferers shall be indemnified out of the estates of rebels. But the burning of cities and utter devastation of large districts of country is quite a different thing, which no indemnity can ever make good.

The insanity of such steps, aside from the effect hoped for by the instigators, of stimulating the resistance of the people, should be manifest to any one. Moscow was burnt, and so was Carthage. The latter, a Southern city, never rose from her ashes, and was burnt merely as an act of dying despair. It was no more an act of masterly military strategy than was the suicide of a Roman General. But the case of Russia and its capital is precisely the reverse of the Southern States. Russia was the great grain-producing country of Europe. NAPOLEON could hope to obtain forage and provisions there. When he found the country laid waste his course he had no railways or rivers in his rear by which to transport his supplies, nor could he avail himself of the sea. The land around him was covered with snow, and the frost of that Winter was unusually severe. Besides, Moscow was burned over the heads of NAPOLEON'S soldiers, to leave them without shelter against the fierce elements of a Russian Winter. But with our army the case is reversed. We do not want the houses to quarter in—seldom use them when standing empty around us. We have little use for Southern forage, and certainly not at Southern prices; and we have rivers, railways and seas to carry our supplies after us from a land of plenty to a land already sufficiently cursed of God and desolate. It is only a further illustration of rebel folly to hear their comparisons of the burning of Southern cities to the conflagration of Moscow, and the laying waste of Southern fields to the Winter desolation of Russia.

I learn from a gentleman just in from Gen. SMITH'S Division, that it took up its line of march this evening **from Maury to Tennessee River, aiming for a point below Fort Henry. The young man who brought this news says the division will cross the Tennessee and proceed up the river to attack Fort Henry. This last may be mere conjecture; but I trust that in conjunction with the gunboats and additional forces this thing will be done. I have, however, some reasons to fear further delay.**

From Fort Henry to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, is but a day's march; and this last fortification is the key to the Cumberland as far up as Clarkesville. At Clarkesville are considerable fortifications, which can be reinforced from Bowling Green by railroad. From thence to Nashville there can be no very formidable works as yet.

TENNESSEEAN.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FIRST NEWS OF THE ROUT OF THE "GREAT JOLLYWHOPPER'S" FORCES—FORCED MARCHES OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS—GEN. HALLECK'S MOVEMENTS, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

We anxiously await more definite news from Gen. THOMAS, though assured that he has beaten ZOLLICOFFER, driven his force across the Cumberland, and routed them. We want particulars. The enemy's loss was certainly much greater than ours. It appears Gen. SCHOEPF was not in the fight, owing to horrible roads and obstructions thrown across his path by ZOLLY. If he could have intercepted ZOLLY'S retreat to his intrenchments after his repulse, thousands of the rebels would have been bagged. It seems the attack on THOMAS occurred near Jamestown the morning of the 19th, an hour or two after the fortunate arrival of Col. MANSON'S brigade, who made by night a forced march of 25 miles. The last news is the rebels, the night of the 19th, crossed the Cumberland on a steamer and a dozen or more coal barges, and then scattered. Whether ZOLLY is killed or not, he and his men, unless as guerillas, are probably done for, like MARSHALL and his gang,—morally and practically dead. Several of our brigades may now be across the Cumberland, following up the victory. We have planted batteries on the river's north bank, southeast of Jamestown. Col. GARRARD, at London, desires to advance at least to Cumberland Ford, about 30 miles from London and 15 from Cumberland Gap.

Speaking of forced marches, reminds me of Col. GARFIELD'S Eighteenth Kentucky Brigade. They marched knee-deep in mud from Louisa to Paintville, with their knapsacks, &c., and also portions of the loads taken from the wagons and strapped to their backs, to relieve the teams, so dreadful were the roads.

Cairo correspondents say that Gen. HALLECK'S baggage arrived there the 18th, and that Gen. GRANT'S successful reconnoissance will be followed by "another movement in about three weeks. They say it requires only the presence of a Union army to make Union men of nearly all the residents of the Purchase.

Gen. BUELL has received three more excellent batteries. His supply of wagons, and everything else, may now be about sufficient for a forward march of his whole army. Capt. SYMONDS, on the 20th, awarded contracts for 582,000 lbs. sides and shoulders, 2,700 barrels pork, 2,100 barrels flour, 2,400,000 lbs. bread, 150,000 lbs. hominy, 150,000 lbs. rice, 311,000 lbs. coffee, 450,000 lbs. sugar, 9,000 gallons molasses, 60,000 lbs. candles, 120,000 lbs. soap, &c.

The *Democrat* says the Confederate leaders "would, to-day, emancipate every slave, under the dictation of England and France, to accomplish their selfish and ambitious purposes. Time will show them in their true colors. Give them power, and Slavery may look out for itself. Men who found out that Slavery was in danger, when every practical aspect of it was settled, and as the South desired, may mouth their empty professions till they are tired, and deceive as many blockheads as they can. The verdict of the world will do them justice in the end."

THE FULL CONFIRMATION OF THE FIRST REPORTS—THE DEATH OF ZOLLICOFFER—THE NATIONAL LOSSES—GEN. THOMAS IN HOT PURSUIT OF THE REBELS, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1862.

It is an ascertained fact that ZOLLICOFFER was killed on the 19th in the battle at Logan's Cross Roads by Col. S. S. FRY, of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry. The battle occurred eight miles in advance of ZOLLICOFFER'S intrenchments, at Mill Spring, and may be recorded as the Battle of Mill Spring. The rebels' loss was 165 killed, 116 wounded, 45 captured, 14 cannon, 1,000 muskets, several unopened boxes of arms, 1,100 horses and mules, 150 wagons, and an immense quantity of subsistence stores, &c. Our loss, 39 killed and 127 wounded. The enemy had about 10,000 infantry, 1 800 cavalry, and 16 pieces of artillery. We had in the battle about 4,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and two batteries. Our regiments engaged were the Tenth Indiana, Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota' Ninth Ohio, and Col. WOLFORD'S First Kentucky Cavalry. ZOLLICOFFER thought Gen. THOMAS had but two regiments with him. The bayonet charge of Col. MCCOOK'S Ninth Ohio broke the rebel ranks and decided the day. Since the battle Gen. THOMAS has received from Gen. SCHOEPF, at Somerset, six regiments and a battery, and is said to have crossed the Cumberland on twenty barges, obtained above Somerset, and to be in hot pursuit of the fugitives.

Deserters from Columbus report 40,000 troops and 144 cannon there, besides a floating battery of 20 cannon and one gunboat mounting four 32-pounders. The guns generally range from 24 to 128-pounders; the majority from 28 to 32. Whatever the fortifications at Columbus and Bowling Green, I believe they will be surrendered or abandoned to us before the 1st of March.

Our ladies at their last meeting report for the soldiers 745 articles of clothing, 186 articles of bedding, and numerous sundries for hospital use; also contributions from Oldham, Bullitt and Franklin counties, Ky., Wyandott county, Indiana, Sandusky, Ohio, and New-York City.

I wonder that the loyalty of E. H. NORTON, a profess

ing to the Government, in the purchase of this single vessel of small value, of $97,000.

From these statements, taken from this table, your Committee with confidence appeal to the Senate and the country to judge whether it was made in honesty and good faith, with a view of stating fairly what were the actual prices demanded for these vessels, or with the false and fraudulent purpose of holding out to the Government and the country the idea that such vast amounts had been actually saved to the Government by the agency of Mr. MORGAN.

Nor do the Committee attach much weight to the certificate of Mr. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL and several other gentlemen, who have given to the Secretary of the Navy a certificate that these vessels have been purchased at lower prices, not than the vessels were worth, not than the usual market prices at the time, but "at lower prices than have usually been paid by the Government."

Neither do your Committee place especial confidence in the judgment and opinion of Mr. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL in this matter, when it appears from the report of the Secretary of the Navy that more than $100,000 of the amount disbursed by Mr. MORGAN was paid to the firm of S. L. MITCHILL & SON, of which Mr. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL is supposed to be the senior partner.

Nor is it the fact, so far as your Committee, upon a diligent inquiry, have been able to learn, that such an arrangement as that made by the Secretary of the Navy with Mr. MORGAN has the sanction of the Chamber of Commerce, or of any other mercantile community on the face of the earth. And it would be strange indeed if it were so. No usage can prevail or be established among any intelligent and upright community that does not rest upon the solid basis of common sense, common honesty and sagacity. Your Committee, believing that no merchant in possession of his ordinary mental faculties could be guilty of the absurdity of employing an agent to buy for him a vessel, and make his compensation entirely dependant upon the price he should pay, and to increase in proportion to the extravagance of the sum paid, applied to several gentlemen whom they supposed to have knowledge on the subject, and enquired of them if they ever knew of such an arrangement, and they have, without exception, answered in the negative. To other gentlemen they have applied in writing, and, amongst others, to the president of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, asking the same question, and in no instance have they received an affirmative answer.

One of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, in answer to a letter addressed to the President, (the President being absent from the City,) encloses the rates of commissions recommended by the Chamber in cases where no express agreement is made, and in that list of commissions 2½ per cent. is set down at the commission for purchasing or selling vessels, but he adds: ", In the sale of vessels, as in the purchases, the brokers are frequently employed, and in such cases a brokerage is generally agreed upon by the parties selling." Two and a-half per cent., instead of being, as stated by the Secretary, the least possible expense or charge, is the very highest ever sanctioned or recommended by the Chamber of Commerce. The ordinary compensation in New-York for a broker, or commission merchant, for making a large purchase, is generally, if not always, regulated by contract, and does no expend half the sum paid by the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. MORGAN; and in such large purchases as those made by him for the Government should not exceed one-fourth of one per cent.

Your committee can well imagine that a person desirous of selling a vessel, and whose necessities are urgent, might deem it expedient to contract with a broker to make a sale of her, and, to give stimulus to his efforts in that direction, might well pay him a commission to be regulated by the amount for which he should sell the vessel. In that case it would be for the interest of both principal and agent to procure the highest possible price; but when a purchaser employs a broker to buy a vessel for him, it is for the interest of the principal to procure the vessel for the lowest price, and it would be the height of absurdity, in such a case, for him to make it for the interest of his own agent to be unfaithful to him, and to compensate him most liberally for buying at the highest rate.

About the time this immense sum was paid to Mr. MORGAN for these trifling services, or immediately preceding it, several of the most prominent, patriotic and public-spirited citizens of New-York, of great experience and high reputation, had organized themselves into a Union Defence Committee, and for days and weeks, if not for months, they devoted their time and talents to supplying the wants and necessities of the Government, without ever having received or asked, as your Committee have been informed and believe, a single dollar for their services; and there can be no doubt that there are and have been numbers of patriotic merchants in New-York, eminently qualified for the duty, who would have cheerfully performed this work for the Government without any charge whatever.

But your Committee repudiate entirely the idea that commissions on sales, or purchases, or disbursements, can thus a proper mode of compensating an officer or agent of the Government for services. The subject of compensation for ministerial services, and the rules and principles justly applicable thereto, came under the consideration of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, afterward Lord STOWELL, in the case of the *Rendsburg*, reported in the sixth of Robinson's Admiralty Reports, page 143.

The Marshal of his Court had presented a claim for fees for services in the removal and sale of a prize ship, on the value of which he claimed commission. In the course of the elaborate opinion delivered by that great Judge, the following principles were declared:

1. All fees of office have their foundation in some competent authority assigning a fair *quantum meruit* for the particular service, or must be supported as a claim for work and labor.

2. A percentage charge or commission on value cannot be maintained either for work and labor, or on the ground of responsibility; and nothing can be more clear than that, *of all possible modes of remuneration, a percentage is the least consonant to general principles of equity.*

3. "I do most entirely repudiate all analogy between *mercantile profits and official charges.*" "The merchant charges his commission because he is a merchant," &c.

After going on to state, with characteristic clearness, the very different grounds on which commissions and official fees rest, he adds: "I do therefore, *ex animo*, expunge from the vocabulary of the Court the very term commission, as far as it relates to the services performed by the Marshal, or any officer of this Court." The whole reasoning of the Court in this judgment goes with great force against compensating official services with commissions, after the custom of merchants, in which the Committee entirely concur.

It is said to be necessary not only that justice should be done, but that the public should be satisfied that it is done; and in this view your committee regret that in the city of New-York a man could not have been found to transact this business for the Navy Department out of the family connection of the Secretary; for, however pure and honest his purpose may have been in the selection, it cannot fail to give rise to suspicions that other motives than a single purpose to subserve the public interests may possibly have influenced the choice that was made.

The time, to, at which this arrangement was made, by which such a vast and disproportionate amount of the public money was paid for so inconsiderable a service, was peculiarly unfortunate. The country was engaged in a war in which its very existence was at stake. The nation had been aroused, and was contributing men and money without stint, to preserve the national life, vindicate the national honor, and restore the rightful supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. The energies and the industry of the country were to be taxed as they never had been before, and the pressing necessities of the Government had compelled it to resort to new and untried sources of revenue. The hut of poverty and the splendid mansion of wealth were alike called upon to aid in bearing the burden which rebellion and civil war had thrown upon the nation. All this was borne, and would have been borne cheerfully, if the taxpayers had seen or been convinced that their money was to be faithfully and economically applied to the purposes for which it was raised; but when they see immense sums squandered on personal or political favorites for small and inconsiderable services, confidence in the Government is imputed, public credit is paralyzed, and the very existence of the nation is imperilled.

The $70,000 of the public money now in the hands of Mr. GEO. D. MORGAN, in equity and good conscience, belongs to the Government and not to him, and should at once be restored to the National Treasury, and such reasonable compensation for his services paid to him as justice may require.

"First-Day Schools" in the Society of Friends.

The idea of a Quaker Sunday School met at first with much disfavor with the more conservative of this staid sect, yet after a few years of faithful experiment, it has developed the most successful results. The Pioneer Conference of Teachers and Delegates has been recently held in Cincinnati, and a comparison of notes there made shows our own country, at the present time, considerably in advance of England, where such schools were first established.

The scriptural culture of English children is, as a general thing, carefully looked to at home, where private tutelage is more prevalent than with us, which renders the comparatively small attendance upon the Mission Schools a matter of less surprise. Seven thousand pupils is the average of the English schools, while in our own country fifteen thousand children of Friends comprise the regular Sabbath attendance. In the State of New-York alone are fifty such establishments, wholly under the supervision of Quakers or Friends. During the last three months one has been added to the list in this City, and one in Brooklyn.

Indiana has proved one of the most extensive and interesting fields of labor, and has been thoroughly cultivated by the missionaries belonging to the Society resident in that region.

The Twentieth-street Meeting, of this City, has connected with it a flourishing class, who are zealously advanced by a corps of efficient teachers, under the general supervision of ROBERT LINDLEY MURRAY, who provided an instructive pleasure for them yesterday afternoon, by inviting an address from Friend RUSH, of Baltimore, who was present, and interested both teachers and pupils by a recital of the already perceptible benefits resulting from the inculcation of the simple discipline of the Society, by means of "First-day Schools."

The Cincinnati department of the mission cause has liberally assisted the establishment of suitable accommodations for carrying on the work in foreign lands, and has lately donated a generous sum for the erection of buildings for the purpose in Honolulu, where a field presents itself.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Resumption of Correspondence—A Growl at the Overland Mail—Vagaries of the Telegraph—California and the National Loan—Trouble with the Floods—The Gold and Silver Yield—A Ball to the Russian Bear.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861.

In a hopeful spirit for the fate of the good resolutions in process of incubation for the coming New Year, and repentance and sorrow for sins of omission of the fading old one, do I resume the duties and dignities of "Special Correspondent" of the TIMES, from this peaceful fragment of the disjointed Union. The times *may* be out of joint, but not so the "Daily TIMES," I trust, which reminds me that few and far between are the numbers that find their way hitherward—"leastways" I don't average more than one a week, and so spasmodic and irregular are the arrivals of our paper mails, that nobody else has any greater cause for rejoicing at the brilliant achievements of the Overland Mail Company. There's no use in denying the fact that the mail service is badly performed. I received a "TIMES" this morning, and on opening it, was horrified to see in the headings intimation of a great battle and defeat at Manassas. Great thunder—again? Is it possible, said I. Licked again! With fear and trembling I read on, and found at last that it was *not* a new fight, but the same old one. The Overland Mail had accomplished the feat of delivering the latest papers fresh from New-York, in just 150 days. Letters are all the way from 30 to 60 days reaching us now, and we mourn for the good old times when mails came by steamer twice a month. It was then a matter of certainty, now it is a question of chance. The trouble is, there's nobody to hold the Overland Mail Company to a strict accountability for the mails they receive. Nobody knows whether they deliver half or a fourth of the bags received, and it seems to be a matter resting with the drivers altogether, how many bags they will choose to throw overboard to lighten up the load. As a method for transporting letters another year, when things are systematized and improved it may answer admirably; but as a medium of transportation of newspapers, it's a large-sized humbug, and never will do until the Company is made to comply with its contract, which they would deem very cruel, undoubtedly. I am expecting soon to receive my copy of the TIMES, announcing the opening of the cannonade on Fort Sumter and capture of Major ANDERSON. That number is a little behind time yet, but I still have hopes of it. Then, where's that Pony, that was to be a part and portion of the service the Company were to perform, and which the Government agreed to pay ever so much money? The animal has been tied up to some hay-rack and forgotten. Evidently must be so, for we received lots of letters marked "Pony," and for which our friends paid their little old dollar to have brought through in thirty days by stage. And now, having had my blow out at that "slow coach," the Overland Mail, I will proceed to give the Telegraph a "first-rate notice."

Anybody who has sent a message that required an immediate answer, can readily understand how amiable it is calculated to make one feel to be told that the wires are down. The fact is the institution was built in a hurry. John Bull would not have finished it for two years yet; but then it would have stood until every Indian on the Plains had become an expert operator. They show a little disposition occasionally as it is, to "pull wires." The telegraph is a great institution, but seems mighty "uncertain." We get a few startling items over the wires, that serve to throw us into a state of excitement and leave us unsatisfied and on the anxious seat for several days. You must know the papers here serve up the telegraphic news in startling headings that run nearly a column, and when you come to the item itself it is extremely small. We get it something like this: "Great battle momentarily expected! Fifty thousand rebels in motion!! Washington, latest moment. At 10½ o'clock the enemy were observed moving in force on Arlington Heights; the Union forces immediately formed in order of battle, and skirmishers were thrown out the—— (wire down east of Strawberry.—YOUNG, Operator.)" Interval of (two days, bulletin-board announces:) "Wires all right." The paper appears, and gives us a garbled list of stunning items, and never says a word again about the previous item, which left us in a breathless state of suspense. It goes on again, and we begin to see more startling items: "Great battle between the Union forces, under Gen. Hardscrabble, and Gen Bowieknifem! 1,500 killed!" Great slaughter of—— (wires down east of Salt Lake—YOUNG.") Then comes another suspense of a day or two, and we go on to the next, which is something else. Sometimes I get a message myself, which is often a "puzzler." Such as this, for instance: "N. Y., Dec. 32, 62½ minutes past 4. MACBETH say sloke bills need sultwenty. NEPEAN." To do the operators justice, they are always willing to try it again, and usually get it out all straight, but on the whole one might say of our telegraph news as the old lady did of the Dictionary after reading it very attentively—was all well enough, but she couldn't see any particular connection in the story. Talking about telegraphs, the *first* message received over the wires was a stunner, and came direct from His Satanic Majesty to an "abridgone." It appears the workmen were engaged in "hauling taught" the wire preparatory to crossing a stream, the banks of which were high and abrupt, and among them at the extreme end nearest the bank was a "gentleman savage," who had, contrary to Indian nature, concluded to work a few days to get a dollar to expend for whisky and tobacco. They were surging away on the wire when a little streak of electricity came dancing along from a point a hundred miles away, where a thunder storm was raging, and quicker than any hot potato was ever dropped was the metal from the hands of the "haulers" who understood it, all except Mr Indian, who was suddenly seen to execute a war-dance, with eyes rolling; but he couldn't let go in time—the shock itself, of which the slight sensation had been but a precursor, formed a "continuity" with the "native," and suddenly the soles of a very flat pair of feet were seen pointing heavenward, and the Indian supposed to own them going down in a crescent-like curve, head first, into the creek. For a moment he disappeared, but immediately emerged, scrambled up the bank, took one wild look behind, and then ran as no Indian ever run before, with every hair straight up like a porcupine's, so stiff you could have hung a pickaxe on it. That Indian has never been seen in that vicinity since. He must consider the telegraph a perfect stunner, a shocking affair.

You will be wondering why California has done so little for the National loan. It does look as if there was a screw loose somewhere, and a want of patriotism, but if you will read the newspapers, and see what we have had to encounter this Winter in the way of floods and inundations, you might make allowances. The whole upper country bordering on the rivers has been under water; ranches have been swept of fences and barns, crops and tools; thousands of heads of valuable sheep and cattle drowned; the cities of Marysville, Stockton and Sacramento were overflowed, and houses swept away and destroyed, and the damage that is ever consequent upon a flood that has rendered thousands houseless and homeless—when all this is to be taken into consideration, the question of the loan becomes a secondary affair. The people must use their money to build their houses again, replenish their farms, rebuild fences, and repair the damages before they can spare a dollar to the Government. Again, capitalists will not sacrifice interest to patriotism, and it is difficult to make them take a liberal view of the question, when it is patriotism and seven per cent. on the one hand, and two per cent. a month and their own pockets on the other. There are so many tempting openings and opportunities for investment here, that it is very hard to resist temptation. Some turn out well, and some don't. As a general thing, investments in mines are unfortunate, and hundreds of thousands have been sunk in that "will o' the wisp," quartz mining, the rock on which half California has split, and yet fortunes have been and are being made in the business. There's the famous "Alluia Mine," which has been paying $50,000 per month for eight years, and still continues to pay as well as at first. It belonged to three ignorant Irishmen, common laborers, and one American, and their united profits from the mine have been about six hundred thousand each. The three Irishmen still continue to work the mine; the American, with the true characteristic of the genus, went in for a good time. Latterly his income got the better of him; he had tried his best to keep up with it and spend it as he went, but the mine was too much for him, and he "went under" literally a month since—whisky, women, and fifteen thousand a month laid him out.

In Washoe there are several paying mines, especially in the district known as "Gold Hill." I know four parties interested in a mine there, who received all last Fall, $1,000 a day each, as their net profits. In other parts of California there are a great many paying quartz mines; in Grass Valley and Sonora, especially, there are mines that have been worked for years at a handsome profit. There is one thing to be said of a good quartz mine; if it is not always very rich, it is generally extensive, and makes up in quantity what it lacks in quality, and may be worked to profit for years. The excitement on "processes" has had its run and died out; of some scores of them, but two or three have stood the test of actual demonstration on a large scale. At the Ophir mine, they worked what is known as the SMITH & DENY process, and the old Fryeburg or wasting process, amalgamating in barrels. It is slow, as most German institutions, and don't come up to the mark yet. Any process of extracting the gold and silver from quartz and sulphurets, that would come within ten per cent. of assay value, at a cost for working of not over $25 per ton, on a large scale, would give California an addition of three millions a month receipts, with no increase of expenditure, and make all of us poor devils so rich we would be able to take the expenses of this little war upon ourselves entirely.

The rainy season had set in, in good earnest, about the middle of November, and it has rained about forty days and forty nights perpetually and continuously. Old Noah with his ark would be a very popular institution around Sacramento about these days. He could fill it up at short notice with two of every kind, not omitting specimens of the drowned-out California Legislature who will have to "take water" this session—as at last accounts the Capitol was immersed several feet. What lamentation there would be if that august body (which meets in January) should share the fate of the rats and be drowned-out in good earnest. I won't say the people would pray for a similar freshet every year, but I do think they would summon all their Christian fortitude and try to bear the blow. There is a rumor that in consequence of the too abundant supply of the element of which they know so little, the Legislature will adjourn to higher ground, down here. It would be the first time in the history of that body that they ever took "high ground" in any instance, and it has always been a mystery how some of its members have always managed to keep their heads above water so long. We shall now learn, I hope, how the work is done. Their adjournment down here, if it takes place, is, perhaps, on the principle that Sacramento has been sufficiently afflicted for one Winter already, without having the Legislature holding its session in addition.

When it was known that Sacramento was "drowned out," and hundreds left houseless, homeless and unprovided for, the good Samaritans of our city started a subscription and contributions of money, food and raiment. The result was a collection of $25,000 in cash and an equal amount in provisions and clothing, which was sent up immediately. That rousing, rushing, staving chap, BILL RALSTON, of DONAHUE, RALSTON & Co., Bankers—always first and foremost in every work of charity—was the prime mover in this good work, and gave his time, night and day, to it, until all the needy were made comfortable. The Marysville people, however, were true grit, and sparkily refused to be assisted. They said they could take care of their own poor, and returned the money sent to them. The people of California are certainly very liberal. I noticed in the list of subscriptions to pay the expenses of putting the City of Sacramento in a state of defence by levees against the further increase of the volume of water, the bankers led off handsomely—D. O. MILLS & Co. and HALLGARTEN & Co. being down for $5,000 each.

The backmen of San Francisco are, in their own estimation, an honest class of people. They are highly indignant at the decision of the Common Council, that they shall wear badges, as cabmen, when calling. They, of course, held a meeting and got up a paper. The sense of the meeting being taken, it was found that the universal belief and opinion of that body was: firstly, that the backmen of San Francisco were a highly respectable, gentlemanly set of gentlemen, and were not to be classed with the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum for security, that on the grounds and principles upon which the Anti-Rent Governor of this State and works—the liberal Constitution of which is, as I am told, as good as another and a better—the backmen of San Francisco reserve to themselves the right to bully unprotected females issuing from the Sacramento boats, and charge them what they don't want to pay; to drive over people in the streets who have not the ability to get out the crossings in time; and to wear badges, or not to wear badges, just as they —— please, the Board of Supervisors to the contrary notwithstanding. To the shame of the aforesaid Board be it said, that on the decision of this virtuous expression of public sentiment, a respectable portion of the community, they "failed to see it" in the light it was represented; but the matter was finally compromised, it is presumed, to the satisfaction of all parties, thus: the gentlemen gentlemen were left to the free expression of their views on the subject of badges, and could either wear them or let it alone as they pleased, only there should be a little tax on free opinions, in the shape of a fine of $20, for being caught without the insignia of rank.

A grand ball was given last week in honor of the officers of the Russian man-of-war *Colorado*, now lying in our harbor. It was the first affair ever given in San Francisco, being got up and conducted with more taste and style than is usual in such cases. It was given by the City Guards, Capt. JOHN A. CLARK, assisted by subscriptions. The ball cost about $5,000, and the money was judiciously expended. Everybody and their wives were there, and anybody not there was, as a matter of course, nobody. Jenkins of the Press assures us tearfully that it was *the* ball of the season, in which he is correct, as it was the first and only one so far; he protests, too, that the *elite* of the city were there. Jenkins is sound again; the *elite* are always there,—in fact, they don't seem to do much else. You never hear of their being absent at a ball, benefit, or first concert of a stunning singer, sometimes, indeed, they stay at home, to give place to the opposition party, known as the "highly fastidious" and "discriminating," or otherwise highly intelligent and appreciative audience. They *all* went to the Russian ball. The gentlemen who are supposed to live in constant expectation of taking up permanent quarters in Siberia, or being on other equally cool terms with the Emperor, for turning their toes in instead of out, turning their collars up instead of down, or some other equally serious political offence,—seemed, for the time being, to blot out Siberia altogether from their minds, and went in regularly for a good time. There's one thing certain, if their English was bad their dancing was not, and true to the instincts of the Russian bear, they hugged the girls in the polka in the most natural and charming manner—and, indeed, one young lady remarked in my hearing of her partner—a big be-whiskered lieutenant—"He holds one delightfully," and I saw her start out with him again with the most benign and resigned expression. She bore it with great fortitude; in fact, I suspect she rather liked it.

I was going to tell you something about our internal improvements, the three new hotels going up, &c., and all sorts of gossip of which this place abounds, but the gentlemen compositors will "set 'em up" will be misprinting something and make me ridiculous if I don't stop, for I always notice that when a fellow gets prosy and drags it out too long, they reverse a few types and destroy the last gleam of sense that remained in the sentence, all on the principle of the oysters and the Canal-street plan—as many as you can eat for a shilling—give you six good ones on the go off and the seventh settles your case pretty effectually. You don't like to hear oysters mentioned again for a month. Speaking of hotels, there are two splendid ones about being finished and nobody steps forward to take either. We have not a decent hotel in the place, and there is a splendid opening for one. Why won't some old hand at the business come out and take one? Can't the Metropolitan spare a representative? Beat the long roll and call all the LELANDS to arms and see if there can't be one detailed on this special duty. There's money in't. Master WARREN, put it in your pipe and smoke it; put a dozen paper collars in your hat, jump aboard the steamer and come out and see about it. I'll board with you for nothing the balance of my life for the suggestion. PODGERS.

Obituary.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Jan. 27.

DAVID F. ROBINSON, for many years President of the Hartford Bank, and one of our most active and prominent citizens, died last night after a brief illness aged 61 years.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Meeting in the Renovated Rooms—New Life in the Association—Its Aims and Hopes—Addresses by the President, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Scott, Mr. Waterbury, Mr. Gerard, Stuart L. Woodford and others—Likewise a Collation.

The New-York Teachers' Association held an interesting meeting on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the opening of their newly-finished rooms in the Board of Education Building, corner of Grand and Elm streets. The unsightly furniture of the old room has been removed, the walls renewed, the woodwork repainted, the library replenished, and last though by no means least, through the excellent taste of Mr. BOSSE, the Clerk of the Board, the floor has been covered with an elegant, durable, and even artistic carpet. The room is designed for meetings of the Teachers' Association, and as a place for social gathering, either for reading and conversation. In spite of the storm and the almost impassable condition of the streets, there was a comparatively large attendance of teachers, professors, members of the Board of Education, and other invited guests.

About eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. SAMUEL L. PERKINS, Principal of School No. 49, who said:

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. SAML. L. PERKINS.

GENTLEMEN: The pleasant duty devolves upon me, this evening, to welcome you to our new and handsomely arranged rooms, and I do it the more cordially that our exercises are to be of a more varied and interesting character than usual. We shall endeavor to demonstrate that no insitable Grudgrind system pervades our meetings. We meet to rejoice together at the auspicious commencement of a New Year, and it may not be deemed *mal apropos* to state briefly the condition of our Association, its past results and present aims. About eighteen months ago, our Association recovered from a *slow fever*, that had been preying upon its life, and which had brought it to the verge of dissolution. Since then its vital pulses have grown fuller and stronger to the present time. Still our corporation is somewhat attenuated, lacking flesh and blood, and the executive ability that accompany these. But we have every reason to be encouraged. With the spirit that devise liberal things, we have had faith and energy to work earnestly for their attainment. We have striven zealously to stir the sluggish pool of professional pride; to interest and stimulate the friends of education; to increase our library and institute a Teachers' Union. We have done much. Our meetings have been comparatively well attended. We have presented a series of popular lectures, of which we may be justly proud, in which our friends have been entertained and instructed, by Jas. W. Gerard, Dr. Bellows, Prof. Gratt Barton, James T. Brady, Jos. P. Thompson, Prof. Jno. S. Holmes, and Stuart L. Woodford, Esq.; while essays and discussions upon practical school topics have occurred as regularly as the recurring months.

At present we have a list of well-known and honored names from which to choose our lecturers, and a considerable number of active members for our stock company. But we have mapped out to some extent the appropriate work of our association, and are gathering momentum for its accomplishment. We feel that the Teachers' Association of the City of New-York should be a centre of influence, a vital power to mold and direct the onward movement of educational progress. Education is becoming a practical word—a definite idea. It is coming to mean even to the general popular mind, mental development rather than mental agriculture. In an age and land practical in everything, except in dealing with treason, it is not strange that practical reforms in modes of instruction, and in everything pertaining to education, are being suggested, discussed and worked out; but it is strange, and a shame that the teachers of our City in a collective capacity, should not be prepared to direct and urge forward the car of progress, instead of being dragged ignominiously at its tail. The benefits of a Teachers' Association are many, and it has claims upon every one whose heart is in his business.

We all need a broader humanity, a broader, truer professional pride. If there were no other object than to come together to take each other by the hand, dispel prejudices and jealousies, and enliven the consciousness that we have common interests and common hopes, a Teachers' Association would be desirable. But the weak and inexperienced need counsel and instruction; the learned and skilful owe it to the profession to encourage the feeble knees and fortify their weak wisdom. Let us institute the fleshy parent teachers may with skill and knowledge be working effectively in their schools and classes, but if they will come together to impart experiences, to diffuse intelligence, to work unitedly with other willing workers for educational reform and progress, they are, to a certain extent, derelict in their duties. For are we not so far as to be beyond the possibility of being strengthened, cheered and directed by thoughts and suggestions of others, and those who possess much of the cordiality and virtue of genius, should be most willing to impart of their riches, which are the coppers of the earth. Knowledge, like the quality of mercy, is twice blessed. It blesseth him that gives and him that takes. We invite all teachers to come and work with us on the plane of humanity and professional brotherhood, and they will get or communicate good. Again, in behalf of the Association, fellow-teachers and friends, we welcome you here this evening.

In looking around, I am reminded that a tribute of gratitude is due a large-hearted, liberal-minded friend here with us, to whom we are indebted for many kind offices, and through whose instrumentality we are favored with this session of rooms. With regard to him I can find no more fitting expression than is contained in some lines of BURNS:

"May ne'er misfortune's growling bark
Howl in the pathway of the clerk.
May ne'er his honest, kindly paws
Be thrust in his neighbor's cause,
Or hotly spurn'd, or coldly lighted
For his pains with dirt, spit in his face, or kick'd."

Mr. DAVID SCOTT, Principal of No. 40, was called upon by the Chair to make a statement on behalf of the Executive Committee, and complied in humorous yet practical terms. He spoke of the lack of interest even on the part of the teaching profession in this movement, and of the "grumbler's corner," by which name the old Association had been known. He said it was the determination of the Executive Committee to infuse a new life into the Association, if they could obtain the co-operation of those most interested—the teachers themselves. He hoped they would succeed in recovering from the "typhoid fever" that had afflicted them. He suggested that the course of lectures to be delivered should be continued as much as possible to a knowledge the objects of the Association—the improvement of teachers. In this connection he alluded to the coming lecture, to be delivered on the subject of "Education in Primary Schools by means of Object Lessons," to the attention of which the Primary teachers were specially called.

Ex-District-Attorney AVERBACH was next called upon, and, although quite unprepared, made an appropriate address in sympathy with the objects of the Association.

JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., was next introduced, and delivered quite a lengthy address. He thought the evening was one that would try men's *nerves*. (Laughter.) In commenting upon the cosmopolitan character of our population, he said that we had in our City a population of 160,000 Germans—more than were in any one of the cities of Germany, except Berlin and Vienna, and more Irishmen than in any city in Ireland, except Dublin. He stated that we have 80,000 children educated daily in the City. The City appropriates, to pay for this, $1,500,000 annually, and the State pays $5,000,000 annually for the same object. He also stated that the British Government has inaugurated a system of public schools in Ireland, and established there 5,000 public schools at an expense of $1,500,000 a year. In conclusion, Mr. GERARD expressed his earnest interest in the objects of the Association, and at some length denounced the "dirty pool of politics."

Mr. JAMES H. TOTHILL was next called upon, but modestly declined.

Prof. NICHOLLS, of the Free Academy, spoke a few timely words in favor of elevating the profession of teaching by infusing into the teachers a love for learning.

STUART L. WOODFORD, Assistant United States District-Attorney, modestly but firmly dissented from the conclusion of Mr. GERARD, that politics should be abandoned by respectable men, as a dirty pool. He thought it the duty of all good citizens to mingle in politics, and thus keep the School Board, the caucus and the poll, within the sphere of enlightened education. [Applause.]

Mr. A. S. HAVENS, one of the Trustees of the Cooper Institute, made a felicitous address, in which he humorously suggested that if the Association would continue the "ten and toast," which was to be a feature of this evening, they would insure a larger attendance. [Laughter.]

Mr. JAMES W. FARR, School Commissioner from the Ninth Ward, indorsed the suggestion of Mr. HAVENS. He thought that as old woman loved to gossip over their tea, those teachers who had heretofore absented themselves would be induced to come if Mr. HAVENS' proposal were adopted. [Laughter.]

Prof. THOMPSON made the concluding address, in which he called the attention of those present to the fact that, while the City of New-York contributed its $1,250,000 annually to the cause of public education in this City, it also placed $200,000 annually in the coffers of the State toward paying the expenses of State education.

Those present, at the conclusion of the speeches, adjourned to an adjoining room, where they partook of the hospitalities of the teachers, in the form of a beautiful collation. The whole affair was eminently a success, in spite of the storm, and augurs well for the coming prosperity of the Teachers' Association.

Affairs in Accomac County, Va.

The Regimental *Flag*, a neat little paper published by the Second Regiment Delaware Volunteers, at Camp Wilkes, Accomac County, Va., has these items:

"Two parties attached to the United States Survey service, under instructions from the Superintendent, Prof. A. BACHE, are now located in Drummondtown, for the purpose of affording such surveys of this vicinity as may prove of service to the commanding General. They are also taking soundings of the creeks and inlets, and replacing the buoys that were destroyed by the Secessionists.

The telegraph line between Wilmington, Del., and Old Point Comfort, Va., is rapidly progressing towards completion. The contractor is putting it up at the rate of twenty miles per day. We learn that the holds were dug, the poles erected and wires stretched in one day the whole distance from Harrington, Del., to Salisbury, Md. It will reach Drummondtown by Saturday next. The contractor is under heavy bonds to have the line completed, including the submarine portion across the Chesapeake Bay, by the 1st of February. Success to the enterprise, say we."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 27, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	88¾	385 Pacific M. S. Co.	19
4,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	90	100 do	s10 20
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '62	80¾	125 do	s30 19
2,000 do	80	150 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 93¾
2,000 Mich. State 6s	80¾	700 do	93¾
5,000 do	80	30 do	93¾
4,000 Mo. State 6s	42½	600 Erie R.	35
1,000 Mo. St. 6s, Issued to Hn. & St. Jo. R.	49	50 do	b10 35
5,000 Cal. State 7s	80¾	900 do	31¾
2,000 Brook'yn C. W. L.	99	200 do	s10 35
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	94¾	20 Chic., Burl. & Q. R.	62
6,500 do	96	25 Hudson River R.	35¾
2,000 Erie R. 8th M. Bs.	73	185 Michigan Central R.	55¾
5,000 Hud Riv. 3d M Bs	85½	650 do	55¾
5,000 Mich. Cen. 8 P. c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	99¼	250 do	b30 56
1,000 D. L. & W. R. 2d M.	94	50 do	55¾
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	101	350 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	21
36,500 American Gold	103¾	100 Mich. So. N. I. G. Stk	41
45,000 do	103	50 Ill. C. R. scrip	b30 62
10,000 do	b30. 103	50 do	b10 62
10 Bank of New-York	85	23 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	18
10 Merchants' Bank	88	1100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	34¾
10 do	89	25 do	s30 34¾
20 Bank of Republic	79	100 do	34¾
10 Commonw'th Bank	71	200 do	b10 34¾
50 Bank of Commerce	77¼	1150 do	34¾
10 Cumb. Coal Pref.	8¼	200 do	s5 34¾
100 Erie Railway Pref.	58¾	300 do	b30 35
350 do	58¾	500 Chi. & R. I. R.	55¾
		100 do	b30 55¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	90	50 Erie Railway	34¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	90	100 do	b30 35
5,000 Cal. State 7s	81	100 do	b10 34¾
2,000 Cal. Large Bs. 7s	78¾	100 do	b.3 34¾
500 Ill. War Loan	78¾	20 Har. R. Pref.	30
1,000 N. Y. State 6s, '75	99¾	30 Mich. Central R.	55¾
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M	43¾	150 do	55¾
1,000 M. So. S. F'd 6s	84¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61¾
4,000 do	85	50 Clev. & Pitts. R.	16¾
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 P. c. b.	97	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 39
20 Bank of the Republ.	80	300 do	38¾
30,000 American Gold	103¾	200 do	38¾
10 Pac. M. S. Co.	s30 19¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 55¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	93¾	55 Mil. & P. DuCh. R.	21
200 Hudson River R.	35¾		

MONDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan 25, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 18:

Decrease in Loans	$3,313,753
Increase in Specie	577,669
Decrease in Circulation	541,011
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,452,374

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 25, 1862.	Jan. 18, 1862.	Jan. 26, 1861.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,051,000	$69,050,000
Loans	129,935,153	145,767,680	149,081,433
Specie	28,966,941	26,098,728	20,120,850
Circulation	7,929,298	8,828,017	7,369,028
Gross Deposits	107,897,868	127,552,762	131,282,632
Exchanges	20,511,823	16,667,976	17,955,463
Undrawn	87,386,046	110,874,786	113,327,169
In Sub-Treasury	5,751,298	2,530,562	3,212,134

On the present Bank return there is a moderate addition made to the Specie line, owing to special deposits of Gold, upon part of which Current Funds are supposed borrowed in return, at a moderate rate of interest. That this operation is going on with some of the Banks is the prevailing Street rumor. If indulged to any considerable extent, the practical tendency is, of course, to encourage speculation in Gold. The Deposit line is down $3,500,000 on the Treasury account, and upon the ordinary line, making an average difference of $2,452,600. There remains to the credit of the Treasury $6,062,500, of which $3,062,500 has been drawn for, payable into the Sub-Treasury to-morrow. The Loans and Discounts continue to decrease, and exclusive of Government Securities the present line is nearly twenty millions below the sum total of individual deposits and country bank balances. The market for money is necessarily easy, and outside of Bank the current quotation not over 5@6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The price of American Gold, to-day, is quite steady at 103¾@103¾ ℘ cent., and of Exchange on London 113¼@114 ℘ cent. The rates on the Continent, for Bankers' bills, are:

Paris—60 days' sight ℘ dollar	5f.
Paris—3 days' sight ℘ dollar	4f. 96¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℘ guilder	43¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ℘ marc banco	38¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℘ florin	43¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ℘ rix dollar	84

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WERNER—A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Bishop AMES and Hon. HAMILTON FISH have been appointed by Secretary STANTON, Commissioners to proceed to the rebel States to look after the wants of the National prisoners.

Not a word of news from the Burnside expedition has yet reached us.

The rebels are beginning to comprehend the extent of their recent disastrous defeat in Kentucky. From incredulity, they have passed through the last stage of doubt, and reached that of conviction. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Friday last, states that the first reports received by them through the Northern papers are more than confirmed by intelligence received at the rebel War Department. In view of the fact that the rebel communications with the Southwest, through East Tennessee, and with the South, over the seaboard railroads, are likely to be cut off, the *Dispatch* urges the necessity of immediately completing the connection between Richmond and Danville, and with the North Carolina Railroad.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., received by way of Fortress Monroe, announces the sinking of the second stone fleet at the entrance of Charleston harbor. It was accomplished on the 22d inst.

Gen. HALLECK has issued a special order directing the President, and other officers of the St. Louis Mercantile Association and the Chamber of Commerce to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by law. In case of failure to do so for the space of ten days, the officer so failing shall be deemed to have resigned; and if he attempts to exercise the functions of his office, he shall be arrested for contempt and punished according to the laws of war.

Gen. LANDER has brigaded his division, assigning the First Brigade—consisting of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Indiana, Seventh Virginia and the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry—to Col. NATHAN KIMBALL, Fourteenth Indiana; Second Brigade to Col. DUNNING, Fifth Ohio; and the Third Brigade to Col. TYLER, Seventh Ohio. The artillery and cavalry are not yet assigned. The force is encamped at the mouth of Patterson's Creek, Virginia, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge. The Fifty-fifth Ohio Regiment, originally ordered to Gen. BUELL'S column, has gone to reinforce Gen. LANDER.

Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, has tendered to the Government three regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery to garrison the defences of Washington on the Virginia side of the Potomac, whenever the National army shall move forward. The offer, it is said, meets the favorable consideration of the President and of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented in favor of Emancipation; for the employment of homœopathic physicians in the army; for the establishment of a national armory in the West, and against any further traffic in the public lands. A memorial was also presented from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, in favor of the continuance of the Coast Survey. A report was made from the Naval Committee in relation to the answer of the Secretary of the Navy to the resolution of inquiry in regard to the Morgan contracts. We publish the report this morning. A resolution was passed authorizing the Superintendent of the Census to furnish the Secretary of War with such war statistics, from time to time, as the Secretary of War may deem necessary for the use of his Department. A resolution was offered, and laid over, inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the cost and capabilities of certain vessels-of-war. A bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, and referred. The resolution from the Legislature of New-York, instructing our Senators to vote for the abolition of the franking privilege, was presented and referred. The joint resolution making an alteration in the rules of the two Houses, providing that war matters can, when considered necessary, be debated in secret session, was called up by Mr. WADE, of Ohio. The resolution was modified somewhat, and the subject was postponed until to-day. Mr. BRIGHT'S case was then considered again, and Mr. LATHAM, of California, made a speech, opposing his expulsion. No vote was taken, and the Senate, after an Executive Session, adjourned.

In the House, a bill providing aid for the construction of a military road west of the Missouri River, *viâ* Forts Leavenworth and Riley, to Denver City, was presented by Mr. WATTS, the delegate from New-Mexico, and referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad. A bill to render more uniform the postage on printed matter was introduced by Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana. The rates provided for are: On newspapers less than two ounces in weight, and on which postage is now chargeable by law, five cents per quarter; for weeklies, when carried less than two thousand miles, ten cents; for semi-weeklies, etc., according to the number issued per week, and on magazines and periodicals, a half cent per ounce, and on books and other mailable matter one cent per ounce—double postage to be charged for distances over two thousand miles. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the West Point Academy bill, and Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, proceeded to make a speech on the general question of the war, and the policy of emancipation. The latter he opposed. He was followed by Mr. RIDDLE, of Ohio, who advocated the right of Congress to abolish Slavery, and by Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, who took the opposite ground. General debate was then stopped—the Academy bill was reported to the House without amendment, and passed. The Executive, Judicial and Legislative bill was afterwards considered, but no definite action was taken upon it.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate did not meet until 7½ o'clock in the evening, when the time was principally occupied in the introduction of bills, notice of which had previously been given. The bill amending the law for the incorporation of fire insurance companies in relation to agencies of foreign companies, was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, after some business of minor importance, bills were introduced to fix the size of apple-barrels, and to amend the game laws of Suffolk and Queens Counties. The resolutions, to refer matters relating to the Excise laws and to the proposed amendment of the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of liquor as a beverage, to a select committee, were called up and debated until the adjournment, but no vote was taken. An evening session was held, during which the Finance resolutions, from the Committee of Ways and Means, were debated. They were not disposed of, but were further made the special order for this evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen last evening amended the rules so as to create Standing Committees on national affairs and on printing and advertising. A committee was appointed to superintend the refitting of the Chamber of the Board. By a vote of 14 to 3, the Board decided to make the NEW-YORK TIMES a Corporation paper. The Board adjourned to Thursday, at 5 P. M.

Secretary CHASE has written to his friends at Columbus, Ohio, declining to become a candidate for the Senatorial Chair.

There are now 300 rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Ohio. Among them is a surgeon, a relative of the renegade BRECKINRIDGE.

A singular story of the loss and remarkable recovery of a horse by a Connecticut farmer, will be found in the law column. The facts were narrated by the lucky farmer himself upon the trial of the action, which resulted in the restoration of his favorite animal. The case was tried at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice PECKHAM. The noted case of Musina and another *vs.* Stillman and others, involving the title to a large amount of lands in Brownsville, Texas, and which is also a side issue of the Watrous impeachment case, was called at the Circuit of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice PECKHAM. As it was deemed an equity case, however, it was postponed until to-day, when it is expected to be proceeded in before Justice INGRAHAM.

The Stock Market was firm in prices yesterday, but without general buoyancy. Exchange, as on Saturday, 113¼@114; Gold, 103@103¼ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were in limited request, yesterday, though prices were generally easier. The decline in Exchange was discouraging to export buyers. The transactions in Provisions were more extensive; Pork and Beef were firmer. Groceries were in moderate demand, as were also Hops, Tallow and Whisky. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Teas and Tobacco. The Freight engagements were restricted. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alteration.

French Interference.

There have been, as all are aware, for some time, various rumors circulating in society with reference to an unofficial proposition from the Emperor of the French to the British Government. An American gentleman, formerly in high diplomatic position, now traveling in Europe, is represented as having been assured by Lord PALMERSTON himself, in an interview with him, that the French Government were desirous of breaking this annoying blockade, and that they were ready and had proposed to unite with the English Administration, acknowledging the Southern Confederacy as a *de facto* Government. Similar reports are received here from other sources. The rumors, in the indirect way in which they reach us, may reasonably be considered as of very doubtful authority. Yet it is worth while to consider what are the probabilities for and against a French interference in our struggle.

The whole fabric of society in France, it should be remembered, rests at the present moment on a most uncertain financial basis. The expenses of the War Establishment have eaten away more than the income from public sources; the Government has been borrowing ahead, we know not to what immense amount: the official personages have set the example of boundless speculations, and, in imitation, a great deal of the capital of the middle classes has been placed in all kinds of speculative enterprises. The Emperor, seeing, at length, the abyss of bankruptcy into which the Government, with their enormous annual deficit, were plunging, has called in his old Minister of Finance, and proclaims a reform. Still we cannot reasonably expect a reduction of the army estimates at such a disturbed time as this; so that we may doubt if M. FOULD is able to touch the source of the disease. He must still have the problem before him of preserving the credit of the Empire, while the Government are spending a third more than they are receiving.

But this skillful financiering must at length come to an end, as the shrewd Emperor well knows; and Bankruptcy in France is Revolution. To these dangers impending are now added the severe losses and interruptions to business resulting from the American troubles. The want of the raw material for manufacture might be borne, painfully as it is felt by thousands of manufacturers and their laborers; but the vast reduction in the American trade in wines, silks and luxuries is driving hundreds of thousands of *ouvriers* to the verge of ruin. Discontent and hunger in this class also mean Revolution. Now there are various ways in which we could suppose, with much probability, that the Emperor might attempt to avert these dangers and evils. He might, in the first place, take the most rational course—reduce his army and navy, bring down the expenses of the Court, and put a stop to the speculations of his favorites. But this is a path very difficult for a Revolutionary Emperor to choose. His prestige is in part military; his pride is to be the umpire of Europe, and his ambition is probably all in the direction where an army only could aid him. He might again arouse the passions of the people, cause them to forget their troubles, and force from them new imposts, by some popular European war in the direction of a maintenance of national rights, as, for instance, a war upon Austria in behalf of Hungary or Venetia; or he might gratify the ambition of the nation by acquiring new territory for France on the Rhine in a struggle with Germany. For furthering such objects, we can well conceive that he would gladly see, and even urge on, England in a maritime war with the United States. We must suppose—if the popular theory of his inscrutable character be correct—that these European plans of ambition lie nearest his heart; and, with the English power occupied in a desperate struggle with America, he might certainly hope for a free field for his own projects on the Continent.

But there is yet another course he might adopt. He might, in union with England, provoke with this country what he would believe would be but a short war, not perilous to France, for the sake of bringing trade back to its normal condition: thus obtaining cotton again from the South, regaining the old markets in the North, and additional ones from the Free Trade South. We could even suppose a sufficient inducement held out to his ambition by Southern Commissioners in the offer of provinces, or a "Protectorate." A French colony in the ancient French provinces at the mouth of the Mississippi would be a tempting *bouche* even for the ambition of a Napoleon, and one that only too many there would be happy to offer. The effects of such a policy, he might reasonably suppose, would be a closer union with England, (indispensable for him on his revolutionary throne;) the quieting of his hungry *ouvriers* and discontented mercantile and manufacturing classes, and the gratification of the French pride in a new conquest or a short and brilliant war.

These are the inducements to his interference in our civil struggle. But, on the other hand, to his shrewd and far-reaching mind, many objections of a most serious nature would present themselves. LOUIS NAPOLEON is the most intelligent ruler in Europe. He knows America thoroughly. He knows the immense latent power of a democracy. He is aware even, if the two great Powers should succeed in establishing a Southern Confederacy, that the Northern Union, with its boundless energy, invention and wealth, its homogeneous mass of twenty millions on the most favored soil of the world, would speedily become a most powerful State, and from the necessity of the case, a military State. He might reasonably dread to incur the undying hate and hostility of such a powerful people, who were never known to forget an injury. Beside, with his thorough knowledge of Europe and America, he might not be at all confident that such a war would end so speedily or so harmlessly as many English authorities would have the world believe. He has read in French history of a Democracy, weak and inexperienced in war, assailed by a host of enemies; he remembers their first defeats; but he remembers also the inextinguishable passion and fire which were worked up within it, until under a fitting leader, the democratic hosts swept over almost every monarchy of Europe. He may wisely dread to light fires, whose sweep among the inflammable materials of Europe no man can measure.

Then again a war, *with* England against their old ally and in behalf of a Slave Empire, would not at first be popular in France. LOUIS NAPOLEON, if he has any noble instincts, has them certainly against some of the ancient abuses upon mankind—such as priestcraft and slavery. Such is human inconsistency, that we may fairly believe that the Despot of France would find it disagreeable to be hand-in-hand with the slavedrivers of the South to perpetuate human bondage. It would not correspond to his mission, as he apparently conceives that mission. It would be a union which history could not praise, and which French heroism would revolt at. The Liberator of Italy, and the Reënslaver of Four Millions of Negroes, are two titles that do not read well together.

Beside, it is not for French interest to have two powers instead of one on American soil. The whole United States are now too strong to be an equal rival on the sea with Great Britain; and it can be of no advantage to France to give up the sea again to British control. Then again it will occur to his intelligent mind that an unprovoked interference of England and France in this civil war, would arouse up this people to such a pitch of madness that Cotton and Slavery would be swept into an indiscriminate ruin: and foreign armies might be welcomed by a blackened and devastated southern country, and by a new armed array of 800,000 black soldiers fighting in desperation for their liberties. After that convulsion, what trade or amity could France expect from this country for centuries to come?

Such are the considerations which may influence the Emperor of the French. We think they weigh decisively against the notion of his interference in our civil war.

GAS TAXATION.—The science of taxation, it is often said, has been very little studied in this country. An exception to this remark must, however, be made in favor of the gentlemen who are intrusted by the Legislature with the lucrative task of supplying our City with illuminating gas. The zeal with which these chartered Companies have labored for the effective taxation of the public deserves special notice.

A few of the numerous contrivances adopted with this view will, however, be very soon brought to a pitiless end. For instance: Our citizens are universally complaining of the feeble glimmering luminosity of the street lamps in every part of the City. Whether to save gas the burners are designedly obstructed, or the pressure on the mains is lowered at the works, the ingenious officials of thriving Gas Companies best know. What is certain is that, while the public are charged for the usual amount of light in the streets, they receive only one-half as much.

Another complaint against the rich monopolists whose tax on the lights in our streets finds so little favor, is that they are charging too much for the light supplied in our houses. Exorbitant profits are believed to be thus realized, and as retrenchment is now the order of the day, and the various items of domestic expenditure are scrutinized in every household, the diminution of the taxes paid under the gas monopoly is imperatively demanded. It is said that in this City we are paying a higher price for this illuminating material than is charged at Boston, Philadelphia, or any other large city in the United States while the consumption being so much greater here the article costs far less to manufacture. Persons who practically understand the business have assured us that a handsome profit could be realized if the price was even reduced 20 per cent.

Will not our Legislature interfere to relieve the long suffering public from exactions which are becoming odious? In London the maximum price of illuminating gas is fixed by law. This has never been attempted here, but the unpopular and grasping policy of the Gas Companies renders some such regulation absolutely indispensable for the protection of the public. The price should at once be reduced to two dollars per thousand cubic feet. This rate would be amply remunerative to the Companies, and it is the utmost price the people ought to be allowed to pay.

The Morgan Agency.

It seemed right and eminently proper that the charge of Mr. Geo. D. MORGAN, of this City, of $70,000 to the Government for a few months' occasional service in purchasing steamers, sail vessels, &c., and its allowance by his brother-in-law, the Secretary of the Navy, should not be suffered to pass without further notice by Congress. Accordingly, we have a report from Mr. HALE, of the Senate Naval Committee, strongly condemnatory of the whole transaction, and insisting that the $70,000, unjustly taken by Mr. MORGAN, should be restored to the public Treasury, and a fair compensation or salary allowed to him as the agent of the Department, instead. It may be that Mr. MORGAN is beyond the reach of this persuasion to the right. Indeed, if, as we have heard intimated, he has already declined an opportunity to restore the money, afforded him by the Chairman or some member of the House Committee of Investigation before the publication of their report, we deem it quite probable that he will *not* surrender his more than questionable gains, now that all the facts, in their naked deformity, have been made public. Be this as it may, the question cannot be surrendered, in silence, as one of private conscience with Mr. MORGAN himself. He has deemed it proper to come before the public in a labored defence of the head of the Navy Department, who threw this $70,000 in his way, and incidentally, in his own justification, for clutching it. The shallow reasoning of his letter might pass for the little that it is intrinsically worth, but for the circumstance of the country and family relationship which surround the whole transaction, and the indignity to the common intelligence of the public, and especially of a commercial public like that of New-York, by the use of such logic.

Mr. MORGAN was probably aware, at the time of penning his excuses for the Secretary and himself, that the pretext of taking the money directly from the seller, but quite as directly *at the cost of the buyer*, would impose on no one at all conversant with the most simple routine of business. If he was not, he certainly knows it *now*. The Senate Committee only give expression, in an official way, to a pre-existing popular contempt for all such apologies. The proposition that the charge of $70,000 was either in the line of an ordinary ship brokerage, or that of a fair commission on a customary mercantile undertaking, is sufficiently monstrous in itself, without the insulting pretense that it was borne by any other party than the Government for whom he was employed. We call it monstrous, because there is scarcely the semblance of analogy between this agency and the usual business of a commission merchant. The trust implied everything in the fair dealing and integrity of the agent. It involved no mercantile risk, required no indorsements, no advances, not even the remote contingency of the non-delivery of the property by the seller after it was paid for. There was no outlay for labor, storage, wharfage or anything of the sort. If we except a few months' office rent and a little stationery, or even including these, the incidentals of Mr. MORGAN were not really sufficient to be weighed against one-tenth of one per cent. on the purchase money of a single ship. And such, we believe, is the honest conviction of every merchant in New-York who has read the correspondence.

In all this, no one, we presume, is disposed to hold Mr. MORGAN to any greater share of responsibility than he appears to have been eager to assume, or to relieve the Secretary of the Navy of the more direct official blame in the transaction. We desire simply to leave Mr. MORGAN where he has thought proper to place himself—insisting with the Senate Committee that as he has done a manifest wrong, utterly unworthy his reputed large wealth, he should make restitution to the Treasury, and protesting that whether he does so or not, he has no warrant for this exorbitant charge in the honorable usages of the law merchant.

ANOTHER STRIDE IN POSTAL REFORM.—The House Post-Office Committee is expiating its error in recommending the taxation of newspapers carried by express. One of the most curious absurdities of the actual postal system is the existence of some three hundred various rates of postage upon printed matter. To determine the proper charge for a paper, a magazine, or a book, Postmasters are obliged to plunge into calculations of the most abstruse, and often insoluble character, the result of which, in regard to any given article, never comes out the same for two different and distant computers. The business requires very rare arithmetical gifts, including an intimate acquaintance with vulgar fractions, with exhaustless patience, and a perfect digestion. As a rule, postmasters are not invested with these eminent qualifications. The mathematical advantages of the rural postmaster seldom transcend the four elementary rules; and, indeed, for the limited compensation assigned the majority of this useful class of public servants, we are hardly entitled to demand the computative readiness and accuracy of a BABBAGE, or the virtues of a CHRYSOSTOM.

The stumbling-blocks in the way of these officers, the bill just reported clears away handsomely. Three rates are to take the place of three hundred. These three are founded upon the decimal reckoning, so that the slightest effort of mental calculation enables the postmaster to ascertain the proper charge; and all conflict of rates and decisions under the law is obviated. The immediate practical value of this change, for which, it is proper to say, we are indebted ultimately to the British postal system, is not to be exaggerated. At present the public must always be at a loss to know in advance what the transmission of any printed packet shall cost. It will also be at a loss to make quarterly payments required by law in sums which there is no coin or money of account to represent. Hereafter, if this bill pass, as it doubtless will, the postal rate ceases to be an unknown, and becomes a given quantity, so that no one need be in doubt as to what his little venture in the mails is to cost him. The only wonder is, that the reform has been so long awaited.

A Solicitor of Customs.

We published yesterday morning a letter to Secretary CHASE from a lawyer of this City, in relation to the bill creating a Solicitor of Customs for this port. The letter claimed to give "a few facts" in relation to the matter. We have caused some inquiries to be made, which have satisfied us that the lawyer was misinformed in some of the most important of his facts.

The first statement made was that the 'number of suits now pending in this District, arising out of the Collection of Customs, is nearly six hundred." We are satisfied that this is a very great exaggeration. The number of revenue causes now pending in the United States District Court, is stated to be 115. The number pending in the Circuit Court, in which Court alone the suits against the Collectors are brought could not be accurately learned without more trouble than it was worth. Collector BARNEY, in his memorandum to the Treasury Department on the subject, stated the number at 480, which would just about make up the number of suits stated as above to be pending. But we suspect that this number includes very many which have been really disposed of, but which have not, owing to the manner in which the business is done, been marked as adjusted on the dockets of the Clerk.

The calendar is the best test of the amount of this business. By the rules of the Court, only the plaintiffs can bring these causes to trial, so that we should naturally expect that all plaintiffs who were desirous of having their claims against the Collectors disposed of, would put them on the calendar. But on the calendar we find only about 250 suits against Collectors, and none of them date back beyond 1859. This would at once reduce the number of suits pending from 600 to 365, and even this estimate is entirely deceptive. These cases run in classes, very many cases being dependent upon the decision of one. There is one case now before the Court for its decision, upon the determination of which over eighty cases will follow its decision; so that we are informed that out of the 250 Collectors' suits there will never be more than fifty trials. The same fact is found, though not to so great an extent, in the cases in the District Court. In the case alluded to by the lawyer in his letter, there were six suits, as he states, arising out of the same facts. On the calendar of the District Court, of this term, there were ten suits, all depending upon the same state of facts. We doubt if the calendars of the District Court will show an average upon them of thirty revenue causes, in spite of all "the immense accumulation of business and unreasonable, oppressive and expensive delay," of which the letter speaks.

But the letter also states that "That the District-Attorney has been obliged to employ extra counsel to assist him in this class of cases, at an expense to the Government in some years of some $20,000." We are confident that this is an entire mistake. It is possible that the Government may have paid extra counsel that sum at some period, though we should like some authority for the statement, but we do not at all believe that it was paid out in revenue cases. We are informed by the District-Attorney that not one cent has been paid by the Government for extra counsel in revenue cases during the nine months that he has held the office. It is true that the Custom-house officers, who are interested in the forfeitures, have employed counsel to assist in the causes, but at their own expense, not that of the Government. The result of the passage of the bill would seem to be to make the Government, instead of the Custom-house officers, pay for this extra counsel at a fixed rate per year.

We do not appreciate the argument that because the evidence is in the Custom-house, therefore the Solicitor should be there. It seems to us that any convenience which would be gained in this respect, would be more than balanced by his distance from the Court. But if that would be an advantage, it might be attained by a much simpler process than the creation of this new office, viz., by giving the District-Attorney rooms in the Custom-house.

That there have been delays in the prosecution of this business no one can doubt. What legal business is unattended with delay? The case set forth in the letter was undoubtedly a hard one; but if we are not mistaken, our own law reports have shown that where this very case was at last brought up for trial, it was not the Government, but the lawyer for the claimants, who was compelled to ask for a delay of the trial. Delays are inevitable. A Solicitor of Customs would need them, and his opponents would need them, as they are needed now.

But even if there has been delay in the District Attorney's office, why legislate specially for that? It is not necessary to change the whole system to meet this difficulty. Let him have more assistance. The Attorney-General is already empowered by the act of Aug. 2, 1861, to employ assistants for the District-Attorneys, if the public interests require it. This will give all that is necessary to overcome these delays, and will not take the business out of the office of the District-Attorney.

And right here, in our opinion, is the great objection to the proposed change, that it will put the legal business of the revenue system in the Custom-house. Of course the present officers there will understand that we would not make this as an objection personal to them. Quite the contrary. But we cannot but consider what would be the state of things if we should again come under an Administration as corrupt as the last; if men like SAUNDERS and RYNDERS, for instance, should hold these offices and be able to wield this immense power of the Government as is provided by this bill; with that unknown power of "settlement" of cases under a thousand dollars so as to avoid the publicity of a Court and a trial. How long would it be before the merchants, honest and dishonest, would find that they were paying large sums "to avoid trouble," of which the public at large would never learn? It will never do to act upon the theory that we are always going to have good men in office. The rogues are not all dead yet, any more than the fools. Let us retain what barriers have been built against them. Let us leave the business of the United States in the hands of the Attorney of the United States, and if the Custom-house officers, who are interested in half the forfeitures, want a Solicitor, let them employ him at their own expense, as they do now.

The Burnside Expedition—Where Is It?

The Burnside Expedition is at this date a seven-days' wonder twice told. More than two weeks have now passed, and still not one authentic word of the great armada. As for the theory that located its scene of operations at a definite point in the inland waters of North Carolina, it appears no longer tenable. All that remains of the theory is the instructive illustration it affords of how very slender a foundation of fact suffices for an assumption that meets with universal acceptance.

A morning cotemporary, some days following the sailing of the fleet from Fortress Monroe, with characteristic bad faith, revealed the secret of the destination of the expedition. Roanoke Island was to be seized, and Norfolk taken in the rear. To be sure, the journal had the information under solemn promise of secrecy (he seems a bit of a wag, that BURNSIDE;) but, it went on to argue, as the blow had already in all probability been struck, there could be no harm in letting the cat out of the bag. No sooner had the rebels got the cue that Pamlico was the place, than sure enough they discovered the Expedition *was* in Pamlico already. Capt. HUNTER, so declared the Norfolk *Day Book*, had, while reconnoitering, seen a fleet of *twenty* gunboats, which had shot at him, and which were evidently making towards Roanoke Island. A few days afterwards and the Richmond *Examiner* affirmed that a dispatch had been received at the rebel War Department, announcing the presence in Pamlico Sound of a "Federal fleet" of *forty-eight* vessels, manifestly designed to operate against Newbern. And, to cap the climax, the Norfolk *Day Book*, of last Wednesday, had a dispatch from Goldsborough, stating that *one hundred* vessels of the Burnside Expedition were inside Pamlico Sound, and *twenty* large steamers outside! No attack had been made, but the women and children were leaving Newbern, where a fight was expected to take place soon.

The process of multiplication is comparable only to the increase of the men-in-buckram on whom Falstaff did such valiant work, and the substantiality of the one was seemingly about on a par with that of the other. We will not, indeed, say that, in this vision, the wish was father to the thought, for the Burnside Expedition is probably of all things that which the North Carolinians do *not* wish to see; but it pretty evident that this phantom fleet had little existence outside of an excited Southern imagination [illegible] by the prediction of a New-York journal that such a fleet *would* be seen. Certainly, whether the expedition be in Pamlico Sound or not, we have at least not a single direct word from it, while the same Southern journal that published the excited rumors regarding its movements now frankly owns it has "no knowledge that there is now or ever has been a Yankee gunboat over the swash at Hatteras."

Meanwhile, if the curtain is thus abruptly dropped over the battle-piece which lively imaginations had prefigured as about to come off in the internal waters of North Carolina, and the Burnside Expedition again vanishes in impenetrable fog, we have at least this consolation—that the mere *rumor* of its approach set the whole coast along Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds in a fury of excitement, terror and flight.

Pardon for Gordon, the Slave-Trader.

A strong and well-concerted effort is making to procure from President LINCOLN a pardon for GORDON, the convicted slave-trader. The movement is headed by Hon. GEORGE EVANS, at one time a United States Senator from Maine, and now, perhaps, better remembered for his connection with a commission for the adjustment of Mexican claims. The grounds assumed by these petitioners are not given to the public. In view of the overwhelming evidence against GORDON, so powerfully corroborated by his own admissions, it is hardly probable that doubt is suggested as to the justice of his conviction.

We are rather to believe that the appeal is exclusively to mercy, founded doubtless upon the youth of the condemned, the grief of his family and friends, the gravity of his punishment. To such appeals the President cannot be insensible. But there are other and higher considerations. The Government of the United States, in common with certain European Governments has, for forty years, spent uncounted millions for the suppression of the African slave-trade. It has maintained a squadron for a long period upon the African coast for no other purpose. To this object it has sacrificed the lives of numberless valued officers and men, who have either died on the station from the malarious influences of the climate, or have brought away the seeds of disease to shorten their lives at home. All this costly vigilance, attended with some success in capturing and condemning as prizes vessels caught in the fact, has had no effect in curtailing the traffic. It has rather flourished more rankly. And this for the reason that while slave-trading is declared to be piracy, the slave-trader has never been regarded as a pirate. If he has been tried as such, his own craft, or that of counsel, or the leniency of a jury in refusing to inflict punishment for a crime in connection with which none of their number had a direct personal concern or apprehension; or the interposition of ill-judged clemency on the part of the Executive, have saved the culprit from the penalty of his offense. The kidnapper has found captains, mates and seamen to navigate his vessel, though at a heavy price, because captains, mates and seamen have been sure, that while their wages would be double, their risk would be no greater than upon a round voyage to Liverpool and back.

The time has long gone when this idea of impunity should have been corrected. What it has cost in dollars to this Government; what it has cost in suffering to the hapless

African, we cannot calculate. But now, when we are engaged in a life and death struggle with an enemy whose design is to revive the Slave-trade with all its horrors, as soon as his independence shall have been securely achieved, it is more than high time to assure mankind that we do in all honesty regard man-stealing as a crime of the utmost atrocity, and to demonstrate our purpose to vindicate it as such upon all who are proved guilty. The victim in the present instance is young, and more is the pity; but also more is the necessity of his punishment. It is to the young, the daring, the unreflecting, the temptation of the slave-trading capitalist is offered. Without the help of that class, their commerce would cease. It is the young and the unthinking who need a warning, a warning so tragic and memorable that not all the thirst for gold which may prompt them to embark in this inhuman business can overcome the horror of the example. GORDON has deliberately placed himself where he may legally be presented as such an example. Every consideration of justice, of true clemency, (which has regard to the innocent many rather than to the guilty individual,) and of public policy, demand the execution of the sentence of the law upon this most unhappy criminal; and we doubt not the President will so answer the prayer of these petitioners.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE STONE BLOCKADE.—The conciliatory action of our Government in the case of MASON and SLIDELL has not entirely silenced the vituperation of the London *Times*. It still inveighs fiercely against us for having perpetrated, to the prejudice of Charleston, that stone blockade. "Among the crimes," says the *Times*, in one of its recent diatribes, "which have disgraced the history of mankind, it is difficult to find one more atrocious than *this*. Even the savage tribes of the desert will not destroy the well which gives life to the enemy."

This is simply unmitigated nonsense. If the sinking of the ships is an atrocious crime, so is the blockade, so is the war. What does our reviler mean? Does it mean to deny us a right which the paltriest of European States claim—the right of battling for our National existence? Does it mean that we are not justified in employing any agencies for the subjugation of our enemies, save fire and sword; that we are not justified in striving to reduce them by annihilating their commerce, and exhausting their resources? Or does it mean that we would not be entitled to march an army into South Carolina to-morrow, and so beleaguer its capital as to cut off its inhabitants from all sustenance, and starve them into a surrender? The *Times* of course means nothing of the kind. But if we have a right to slaughter our enemies, destroy their commerce and exhaust their resources—if we have a right to besiege them by sea and by land, cut off their supplies of food, and to starve them, we surely have an equal right to add to the efficiency of our blockade by sinking vessels at the entrances of Southern ports whenever and wherever we please. It would doubtless be better were there no necessity for having recourse to such an expedient, just as it would be better were there no necessity for any blockade, or any war. But as our unfortunate circumstances have called for its adoption, the *Times* and other cavilers must even regard it as one of those unavoidable evils to which our struggle has given rise.

While we refrain from wasting the territory of the rebels with fire and sword, or turning loose their slaves upon them, or hanging our prisoners by wholesale, or perpetrating any of those atrocities upon them which the precedents set by cotemporary Powers would fully justify, the *Times*, indeed, may properly cease to manifest that excessive sensibility in regard to our contest which it has certainly never exhibited in relation to any other.

BRITISH BLUNDERING.—Mr. *Punch*, in his penultimate caricature of the *Trent* affair shows John Bull disturbed at table by a creature supposed to represent a Yankee, (and about as like an American as *Punch* to Hercules,) who, armed to the teeth, and carrying a United States flag, says, "I just stopt to see if there was any rebels in *he-a-ar*." So also, in caricaturing the flight from Manassas the same omniscient puppet made the foremost soldier of the rout say that he is "just *guine* to take Canada." This is about as near as brother Bull gets to an understanding of American affairs. These words—*he-a-ar* for hear, and *guine* for going—are, as every American knows, the two which of all others distinguish the uneducated man of the extreme South from his fellow-citizens of the North and West. They are, in fact, negro words, and have been caught by masters from slaves not much below them in intelligence. Indeed, the "Yankee" of the British stage, British story and caricature, is in nearly every moral and physical trait a monstrous exaggeration of the one-slave, back-country Carolinian who works in the field with his own "nigger." It is all of a piece with this, the placing in large letters under the latter caricature, as a justification for it, the words, "For the outrage offered in the Queen's proclamation, the United States will possess itself of Canada. *New-York Herald*." The knowledge of American affairs which puts exactly the wrong words in the mouths of "Yankees," is exactly that which leads to the assumption that the *Herald* expresses public opinion in America, or even in New-York.

PECUNIARY EMBARRASSMENTS DOWN SOUTH.—The giving-out of money down in Dixie is obliging Southerners to fall back on the primitive *pecunia*—cotton and niggers. But a bale of the floculent fibre must be rather an awkward purse of specie, quite impossible to carry in the pocket, and needing a wagon for its transportation. Negroes are not much more disposable these times, though a late dispatch from Louisville brings report of an original device which Gen. HARDEE adopted for meeting a little outstanding obligation to his washerwoman. "Gen. HARDEE," thus it goes, "second in command, could not pay a colored woman employed by him, and gave her a pass through the rebel lines *as the only means he had of liquidating her demand*." This way of paying "in kind" was a shrewd bit of tactics on the part of HARDEE, though the plan is not unattended with inconvenience in respect of *the change*—

"For't ain't quite handy to pass off one o' your six-foot guineas,
An' git your halves an' quarters back in gals an' pickaninnies."

AMUSEMENTS.

The event of the present week will be Mr GRAU's season at the Academy of Music, commencing to-morrow evening and terminating with the sixth subsequent performance. In Brooklyn the opera will commence on Thursday and continue on alternate nights for a like period. For the first representation here Mr. GRAU has selected FLOTOW's popular opera of "Martha," and for the first in Brooklyn, VERDI's famous "Trovatore." Both operas are likely to answer the expectations of the manager, namely, to fill the houses. The mere fact that Miss KELLOGG sustains the principal *rôle* in the first-named work is a guarantee that the fashionable world of the Metropolis will take an interest in the event; the public too, has its preferences, and "Martha" is undoubtedly one of them. To add to the completeness of Mr. GRAU's arrangements it may be mentioned that he has effected a combination with Mr. MAX MARETZEK, who will assume the entire direction of the musical department. The thousand friends of this energetic and accomplished gentleman will not fail to give him a warm welcome on his return to the City.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's concerts will commence at Irving Hall immediately on the termination of the opera season.

Messrs. MASON & THOMAS give their third classical soiree of the present season this (Tuesday) evening, at Dodworth's Hall. The programme is one of the most interesting ever presented at these admirable entertainments, and will, we trust, attract an overflowing attendance. The items are as follows: 1, Quintette, for piano, oboe, clarionet, horn and bassoon, in E flat, by MOZART, performed by Messrs. MASON, OBLEMANN, BOEHM, SCHMITZ, and ELTZ, (a great musical curiosity, and intrusted to the best players of their respective instruments in the city); 2, Sonate for piano and violoncello in A major (opus 69) BEETHOVEN, played by Wm. MASON and F. BERGNER; 3, Fantasie for piano and violin in C major, (opus 159) SCHUBERT, played by WM. MASON and THEODORE THOMAS; 4 Quartette in C minor No. 4, (opus 18) BEETHOVEN played by Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGNER.

M. PAUL JUIGNET will give his third French Soirée this evening at Irving Hall, the pieces selected for the occasion being "Le Cachemire Vert," by ALEXANDER DUMAS, and "Une Tasse de Thé," by M. HENRI MEILHAC. There will also be a musical intermezzo. The director announces that the fourth Soirée will take place on Monday, instead of Tuesday, of next week.

The discouraging, almost fatal, state of the weather on Saturday induced Messrs. MILLS and MOLLENHAUER to postpone their classical concert which was to have taken place on that evening. It will be given on Monday next, the 3d of February.

The Arion Society will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Irving Hall on Thursday next, the 30th inst.

The "Lester Wallack Polka," by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, just issued by FIRTH, POND & Co., will be recognized by the frequenters of Mr. WALLACK's theatre as one of the favorite orchestral pieces of the season. In its published form, it possesses the advantages of an excellent portrait of the favorite artist, after whom it is named, and a very facile arrangement for the fingers of the player. The melody and measure are both admirable, the former possessing a pleasant vein of sentimentalism, and a not inconsonal air of elegance; and the latter being unusually well marked for a modern polka. We are glad to welcome Mr. STOEPEL back to the ranks of our home-composers.

Mr. CARL PROX, an energetic and capable musician of Brooklyn, has succeeded in giving a German performance of "Der Freischutz." It took place last week at the Academy of Music, and notwithstanding the badness of the night, was well attended. There is no reason why the experiment should not be repeated. Indeed, if Mr. PROX would play one night in Brooklyn, and one night in New-York, he might easily secure a reward for his enterprise. But moderation in things operatic is rarely found, and experience teaches us, in music as in many other matters, that the once successful speculator is sure to be the ultimate dupe. From what we can gather, it seems probable that Mr. PROX will give a regular series of performances in Brooklyn immediately on the termination of the Italian Opera season. If this means that three or four operas are to be given each week, it is equivalent to sealing the fate of the enterprise, for neither German music, German artists, nor German patronage justifies so hazardous an experiment. The first is scant enough in the way of operas; the second are never more than second or third rate anywhere, and barely that here; and the third is notoriously fickle and exacting.

A charming little "Cradle Song" for the piano, by an anonymous composer, (we did not think that such a creature could be found in the world,) has been forwarded to us by Messrs. FIRTH, POND & Co., the music publishers of No. 547 Broadway. The little page gives its history, simply this—an unknown musical friend presented the piece to Mr. Wm. MASON on the occasion of an addition to that cluster of olive branches which makes green the heart of a father. That it is the work of an experienced writer is apparent from internal indications, and of a very poetic composer, too. The melody is for the left hand, the right being occupied with a rocking accompaniment of an appropriately delicate and dreamy character. From the same publisher we have also received: 1. "The Sybil," romance for the piano-forte, by BRINLEY RICHARDS. 2. "Bliss Forever Past," ballad, by Mr. M. W. BALFE. The latter is the first installment from the new opera of the "Puritan's Daughter," and promises well. It is a fresh and delicious *morceau*, within easy reach of almost every voice.

We are glad to hear that Miss LAURA KEENE, who has been laboring under a severe attack of indisposition for some time past, is rapidly improving in health.

The artists of the Studio will give a grand reception at the building in Tenth-street on Thursday next.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS are preparing two of their superb concert pianos for the World's Fair in London. We shall be surprised if they do not attract an unusual degree of attention.

The well-known Hutchinson Family will give a concert at the Brooklyn Tabernacle to-night.

Lord BYRON's tragedy of "Werner," will be revived for the first time in many years at Niblo's Garden, to-night, the principal parts being sustained by the star artists now at this establishment.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society gave its third concert on Saturday evening, at the Academy of Music, under the usual auspices of stormy weather, and a crowded house. The programme opened with SCHUBERT's fine Symphony in C minor, which was beautifully played by the orchestra. GLUCK's overture to "Sphezenia in Aulis" was the other instrumental feature, but did not seem to please the audience. Miss KELLOGG sang the bolero from the "Vespres Siciliennes," in admirable style, and a cavatina from "La Somnambula," equally well. The members of the Leiderkranz also assisted, to the intense satisfaction of the audience.

Our Representatives Abroad—France Unfriendly to the American Union.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reference to your remarks in yesterday's paper respecting American representatives abroad, allow me to say that the success of the Southern agents in Paris arises from other causes than those attributed by the *Messager Franco-American Journal*. Be sure of this, Sir, that French people generally believe they have no interest to preserve the Union as it is—they think on the contrary that they have to gain by its dissolution. It cannot be denied that although Americans are indebted to a certain extent to the policy of France for their independence, they have never shown the least gratitude for it during that long and sanguinary war France had to sustain single-handed against all Europe in defence of her republican principles. In the opinion of the French, the Anglo-Saxon and Germanic races, which are the principal elements of the American population, have been, for centuries, most hostile to France, whilst the similarity of religion and language with England will always have such powerful influence that in the eventuality of a war between France and England, (however just might be the cause of France,) the Americans would certainly sympathize with the nation from which they originate. Let us suppose that such a war would lead to a successful invasion of England; could France expect strict neutrality from the United States? May we not more naturally suppose that the ravages caused by a French army in England would stir up the feelings of Americans all through the States, and that they could not see the English people *subissant le sort des vaincus*, without intense sorrow, nor resist the appeal for help made by old England in distress. It is believed in France that between the English and the Americans there may be jealousy; a strong dislike of the English aristocracy Americans certainly have, but not hatred on either side. Americans might be pleased to see England humiliated by France to serve some political purpose, but conquered or *occupée militairement* they never would. England being the only natural enemy of France against whom the naval power of the United States might be of effectual assistance, and having no hope ever to have that power as an ally, nor even to see it perfectly neutral, it follows that French people feel no political interest to your unity as a nation. On the contrary, in the occurrence of a war as supposed, France might have a chance to find an ally either in the Northern or Southern Confederacy (when divided into two distinct Powers) which might neutralize the assistance that England would find on this side of the Atlantic.

Commercially speaking, it is said that since the Morrill Tariff the United States have alienated Europe against them, and if the Governments of France and England had listened to their respective Chambers of Commerce, the Southern Confederacy would have been acknowledged long ago. The Northern States being manufacturing States, and likely to become more so, want protective duties, whilst the Southern States, having no manufactures, offer low tariffs, if not free trade, and being also producers of the most valuable raw material indispensable to Europe, there is on that side a vast field for speculators. Independently of this, European merchants argue that New-York and Boston, which monopolize the importations, do not present as much securities as if the same were shared with New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, &c., where the largest part of those importations would go if there existed a difference of tariff.

With such arguments against the North, you can see, Sir, why the Southern agents find listeners in Paris. It would certainly be desirable for an American Ambassador in France to be able to speak French, but if Mr. DAYTON were a thorough French scholar, it would not make much difference so long as he has nothing to say to induce France to take to heart the cause of the North, and to destroy the effect produced by the commercial and political advantages offered by the Constitution of a Southern Confederacy. The time is come now for the United States to change their foreign policy, and to interfere in European affairs. The interests of France and England are entirely opposed everywhere. Nothing could be so easy as to keep them divided on the American question. The harm caused to the Union by this civil war is already very great, but it would be irreparable if once England and France were to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy.

Apologizing for trespassing on your time, I have the honor to be, Sir, yours, respectfully,

A FRENCHMAN.

FIRES.

The Fire in Fulton-street—Insurance, Losses, &c.

We give a partial statement below of the losses sustained by the insurance companies in this City and elsewhere, upon the occasion of the fire in Fulton and Pearl streets, a pretty full account of which we published in yesterday's TIMES. It is impossible to obtain an entirely correct statement at present, owing to the fact that there are a great number of sufferers, and in many instances the policies of insurance are supposed to be in the safes under the ruins. The Fire Marshal was busily at work all day yesterday in endeavoring to ascertain the cause of the fire, the actual amount of property destroyed, and the insurances thereon. But many of the owners of the stock and buildings could not be found, and some of those who were on hand could not give much information because their books and policies were not accessible.

The estimates of the losses by the insurance companies given below, in addition to those given yesterday, are as correct as it is possible to give them under the circumstances, though there are, no doubt, many other companies who have been more or less affected by this fire:

Columbia	$5,000	Lafayette	$2,000
Firemen's Fund	3,500	Washington	2,000
Pacific	2,000	New-York	5,000
Import. & Traders'	2,000	Relief	500
Excelsior	3,000	Continental	5,000
Hamilton	3,000	Etna, of Hartford	3,000
Gallatin	3,000	Other Eas. In. Cos.	10,000
Firemen's Trust	3,000		
New World	2,500	Total	$57,500
Exchange	3,000		

Yesterday morning the fire was completely extinguished, owing to the exertions of the firemen, many of whom were engaged the whole night with their steam-engines, in pouring steady streams of water upon the smoldering fire.

The specie reserve of the Fulton Bank, together with a large amount of special deposits, were all recovered yesterday, in good condition. The amount of specie is estimated at over $240,000. Everything taken from the vault was in perfectly good condition.

The safe of A. S. FOSTER, broker, who occupied the first floor of No. 267 Pearl-street, was yesterday dug out from among the ruins. The contents, which consisted of over $200,000 in money, with valuable papers, such as bonds, drafts, promissory notes, &c., were found to be in good condition. The safe was one of HERRING's Patent Champions. A number of other safes, belonging to the occupants of the buildings burned, were removed yesterday, and the most of them were found to have preserved their contents in a very good state.

The Losses at the Bridge-street Fire.

The storage-house, No. 2 Bridge-street, (entirely destroyed,) belonged to the Banks' estate. Mr. RICHARD H. WYATT was the lessee of the building, which was valued at $12,000. It was insured for the full amount.

The following is a partial list of the property contained in the building:

Cotton, 125 bales, belonging to WILLAMS & GUION, agents; insured.

Cotton, 69 bales, belonging to Eastern manufacturers.

Chickory, 15 casks.

A lot of from 15 to 18 cases, containing some special preparation for invigorating the hair, and some machinery and household furniture, belonging to J. G. GRANBERRY.

Nearly 8,300 barrels of flour, belonging to DAVID DAVIDS & Co.

Whisky, 1,591 barrels belonging to various parties. It is said that this was principally held by parties outside of the regular liquor trade with the view of speculation.

The storehouse, No. 4 Bridge-street, is totally destroyed. The fire was still burning there at a late hour yesterday afternoon, and three steam-engines were all night Sunday and all yesterday engaged in trying to quench the flames. But a small portion of the walls on the Bridge-street side were standing last evening. The building was valued at $10,000. It was insured in the Fulton and Phœnix Insurance Companies for $5,000 each. No. 6 Bridge-street, a large five-story brick building, occupied by SQUIER & JOHNSON, as a United States Bonded Warehouse, was damaged about $800. It is insured in the Stuyvesant and Merchants' Insurance Companies.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST AN EX-POLICEMAN.—Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Precinct Police, appeared before Justice BRENNAN, yesterday, and preferred a charge of larceny against ROBERT M. WEBB, who, until the 20th inst., was an officer in that Precinct. On the day last named, WEBB was tried by the Police Commissioners, and received a discharge from the Department. Capt. DOWLING had due notice of his dismissal, and at the same time was requested by the Commissioners to demand from WEBB his cap, shield, the buttons on his coat, and the book of rules and regulations—they being, as is alleged, the property of the Police Department. Capt. DOWLING read the order to WEBB, and demanded of him the property in question. WEBB, instead of complying, suddenly made his escape from the Station-house. An officer was sent in pursuit, and when the fugitive was overtaken, he informed his pursuer that he would return without delay, and surrender the property to the Captain. He, however, did not fulfill his engagement, and has not since been seen at the Station-house. Upon a statement of these circumstances to the Commissioners, they at once ordered the arrest of WEBB, upon the charge of purloining public property. Capt. DOWLING found the accused in Broome-street, and demanded again, the restoration of the property; but WEBB refused to deliver it. Whereupon he was taken by force before the Commissioners, and afterwards committed to the cells. Justice BRENNAN held him to bail, yesterday, to appear before the Court of General Sessions. This is the first case of the kind which has occurred, and much feeling is manifested throughout the Department upon the subject. WEBB intends to contest the legality of his dismissal, and also the right of the Commissioners to compel the restoration of the property in question. The Commissioners are quite indignant at the course which WEBB has though proper to pursue.

THE OPENING PATRIOTIC LECTURE AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—The first of a series of patriotic lectures, to be delivered at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the New-York Evangelical Alliance, was given last evening, by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, the lecturer taking for his subject—"Our Nation: its Perils and its Hopes." Dr. TYNG, President of the Alliance, made a few appropriate prefatory remarks, after which Prof. WILSON favored the audience with a national melody. The lecturer proceeded in a clear and forcible manner to discuss his theme—the same which he treated a few nights since at Hoboken, and of which an elaborate synopsis has already been published in the TIMES.

RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—The City Comptroller being unable to procure funds to disburse for the relief of the families of soldiers, in consequence of the failure of the Legislature to legalize the action of the Common Council in making the appropriation, has been compelled to give notice to his Assistant Treasurer to discontinue payments until action has been taken at Albany upon the bill now before the Assembly.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

IMPROVING THE RUSS PAVEMENT—MAKING THE TIMES A CORPORATION PAPER—NEW STANDING COMMITTEES.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, Alderman DAYTON offered a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to advertise for proposals for improving the Russ pavement on Broadway, according to the plan submitted Nov. 18, 1861. No contract to be entered into without further direction of the Common Council. The matter was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department, requesting the Chief Engineer to report whether any additional legislation is required to secure the City against such losses by fire as occurred on Sunday night.

The Committee on Rules submitted a report recommending that two new Standing Committees on "National Affairs" and on "Printing and Advertising" be created, and that the third and twelfth rules may be suspended by a vote of the members present. The report was adopted.

Aldermen MITCHELL, JEREMIAH and SMITH were appointed a Committee, in connection with the Street Commissioner, to have the Chamber of the Board refitted.

Alderman WALSH offered a resolution making the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES a Corporation paper.

Alderman MITCHELL moved to add the *Staats Zeitung*, which was lost.

Alderman BRADY moved to add the *Sun*, *Herald* and *Tribune*, which was declared out of order.

The resolution was adopted. Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet voting in the affirmative, and Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah and Froment in the negative.

The Chair announced the Standing Committee on Printing and Advertising to be Messrs. Boole, Reed, Smith, Walsh and Brady.

On National Affairs, Messrs. Farley, Chipp, Allen, Mitchell and Smith.

The weekly statement of the Comptroller showed that the balance in the City Treasury, for Jan. 23, was $3,052,632 33.

The Board adjourned to Thursday, at 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Formal Opening of the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad.

The Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad was formally opened yesterday to Broadway—the Directors inaugurating their enterprise by giving free rides to all who chose to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the road, and also gave a special entertainment to the authorities, distinguished citizens, members of the Press and representatives of the other railroad interests in the city. The route thus completed commences at Fulton Ferry, the cars passing through Front-street, Gold-street, Willoughby-street, Debevoise-street and De Kalb-avenue to Stuyvesant-avenue, one block from Broadway, a distance of four and one-fourth miles. The Company obtained right of way from the City through Waterstreet, but as there is some difficulty with the Coney Island Railroad Company, which has also a right of running on the same street, between Fulton and Main streets, and the latter Company having obtained an injunction restraining the Newtown Company from using that street, that route will not be operated for the present. The new road passes for the most part through a populous portion of the city, and affords facilities for reaching a large section of the city heretofore unimproved for the want of just such facilities as this road affords. Fifteen new cars of the Albany pattern, containing all modern improvements and weighing only 3,500 pounds—1,000 pounds less than any other car in use—have been placed on the road, and eighteen more will be added as soon as they can be completed. The road will be completed to Newtown—nine miles—early next Spring, and will thus open up for improvement a large amount of unimproved property. The officers of the Company are well-known and substantial citizens—men who have had large experience in Brooklyn affairs, and who will take pride in endeavoring to make the interests of the public identical with those of the stockholders. At 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, the invited guests assembled at the office of the Company, corner of Front and Dock streets, where they took cars and passed over the route. The citizens resident on the line of the route manifested their satisfaction at the consummation of this enterprise by displaying the National banner at different points. Near Stuyvesant-avenue, the Company will have erected, as soon as the weather permits, a brick stable, 200 feet square, and two stories high, with accommodations for 350 horses, at an expense of $36,000. The guests, after viewing the present termini of the Railroad, were reseated in the cars, and returned to the place of starting, where they partook of a substantial collation, to which ample justice was done. Toasts to the President of the Company, and the success of the enterprise, to the Press, &c., were drunk, and elicited appropriate responses; and at a late hour the company dispersed, much pleased with all that they had seen and heard. The officers of this Company are: President, EDWARD PELL; Superintendent, WARREN E. RUSSELL; Secretary, J. H. PROUT.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of this body was held last evening, but no business of special interest was transacted.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 50¾, 116, 125, 154, 238, 47, 77, 120. City Court Calendar—Nos. 13, 14, 15, 30, 35, 51, 74, 83, 85, 86, 99.

New-Jersey.

A MAN AND BOY MISSING.—Capt. JAMES CLARK, of the schooner *Editor*, lying at the Morris Canal Pier, in Jersey City, has been missing since the 7th inst., at which time he left his vessel to go to New-York, where he was last seen. It is feared that he has met with foul play, or has been drowned while attempting to go on board the vessel, on returning.... A lad named FRANK DRAKE, between 10 and 11 years of age, disappeared from his residence, No. 43½ Newark-avenue, Jersey City, on the 30th of December, and has not since been heard of. He was playing in the street when last seen, and was attired in brown pants, drab jacket, short black overcoat and cloth cap. He has dark blue eyes and brown hair. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received and properly rewarded by applying at the residence of E. BARTON, No. 43½ Newark-avenue, Jersey City.

A SERIOUS AFFAIR AMICABLY ARRANGED.—PATRICK LEE, a young man residing in Hoboken, has been occupying a room recently in the county jail, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury in reference to an alleged attempt to commit an outrage upon the person of MARY MURPHY, also of Hoboken. MARY appeared before the Grand Jury one day last week to testify in the case, when it was ascertained that PATRICK was willing to compromise by taking MARY to be his wife. The question was popped by one of the jurymen; MARY said "Yes;" PATRICK was brought out from his cell; the ceremony was performed by Judge POPE, and the happy couple departed.

THE HOBOKEN FERRY-BOATS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. W. W. SHIPPEN, agent for the Hoboken Land Company, has recently returned from Baltimore, where he had been for several days, superintending repairs to the ferry-boats *Chancellor Livingston* and *Hoboken*. The boats are expected to leave for Port Royal, *vid* Fortress Monroe, during the present Week.

BURNS SUPPER.—The Jersey City Burns Club celebrated the one hundred and third anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS by a supper at Rea's Hotel last evening. The attendance was as large as on any previous occasion, and the affair passed in a very agreeable manner.

REV. J. B. P. WILMER.—A late letter from Fortress Monroe to a morning paper in this city, made some statements concerning Rev. Dr. WILMER, late of this city, which were commented on in these columns and in those of many other journals. We learn now that the statements made were incorrect. Gen. WOOL, and the Provost-Marshal at Fortress Monroe, deny the assertion that Dr. WILMER had papers, plans, &c., concealed in his neck-cloth and other clothing. The reports concerning his baggage were also greatly exaggerated, and after a little delay all the articles he took from the North were forwarded to him. We make this correction with pleasure, in justice to a gentleman who has many friends here, and we request that it be made also by distant papers that have been led into error by the false reports of the correspondent in question.—*Philada. Eve. Bulletin.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 769, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains:

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

LEADING ARTICLES—The End of the *Trent* Affair—England Satisfied—The Negro Question—Affairs at the Capital—Our Growing Naval Power—Colorado Territory, and other Editorials.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE EUROPA, AT HALIFAX—How the Rendition of Mason and Slidell was Received—Mr. Seward's Dispatch Perfectly Satisfactory—Insulting Tone of the British Press toward the Rebel Commissioners—The British Government would Have Done as Much for Two Negroes—Further Denunciation of the Stone Blockade—The *Nashville* Still Watched by the *Tuscarora*—The *Sumter* expected at Southampton.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY—Details of the Battle of Mill Creek—Full Account of the Action—Desperate Fighting on Both Sides—Death of Zollicoffer—Total Rout and Demoralization of the Enemy—Gen. Crittenden Probably Hiding in the Woods.

NEWS FROM THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS—Movements at Cairo and Throughout the West.

NEWS FROM ALBANY—Showing what occupies the attention of the State Legislature.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM REBELDOM—Showing what the People of Dixie are Doing.

WASHINGTON NEWS—Showing the Drift of Events at the Capital.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, giving the movements of the National forces, and detailed accounts of all occurrences of interest at both North and South.

A SUMMARY OF THE REBELLION NEWS Showing how the Question is Viewed Abroad, and giving all the Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence in brief.

A SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS, both Foreign and Domestic—Events at Home.

ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

The Potter Investigating Committee.

THE TRIBUNE,
of this day, contains the
EVIDENCE TAKEN AND THE
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THE TRIBUNE,
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Bronchial Complaints, &c.

Rev. D. P. Livermore, Editor of the Chicago *New Covenant*, says of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES: "We have frequently had occasion to test the efficacy of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and have invariably found them to answer the purpose for which they are recommended. From our own personal experience and observation, we know them to be a superior remedy for colds, coughs and bronchial complaints."

$200,000
IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES,
At the GREAT FIRE IN PEARL AND FULTON STS.,
Jan. 26, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway:

GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner Fulton and Pearl sts., on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others.

The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours.

Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, Bank bills, coupon bonds &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly yours,

A. S. FOSTER.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES—Lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent *Crystalized Iron*. ☞ The only metal which cannot be drilled. ☜

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
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Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

A-Nice Skate for the Ladies.

CANTRELL, NO. 813 BROADWAY,
Has an assortment of CHEAP SKATES, readily adjusted to the shoe.

MARRIED.

BRUSH—ELDER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 13, at the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. E. D. Smith, JAMES L. BRUSH, of Brooklyn, to SARAH C., second daughter of Dr. Alexander Elder, of this City.

DIED.

WOOD.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 25, MARY WOOD, widow of Jacob Wood, aged 85 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 87 Henry-st., at 3 P. M., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Westbury for interment by the Long Island Railroad train leaving James-slip at 9¼ A. M. on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

WHITLOCK.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26., of consumption, Mr PETER B. WHITLOCK, in the 43d year of his age. Mr. WHITLOCK was for many years engaged as a compositor on the New-York *Tribune*.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 674 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at 12 o'clock this day. (Tuesday.)

☞ The officers and members of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mr. P. B. WHITLOCK, from his late residence, No. 674 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at 12 o'clock this day. (Tuesday.)

M. H. MCNAMARA, President.
D. W. KIMBALL, Recording Secretary.

LAKE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, MARY SUZERA, wife of George G. Lake in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 92 2d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

GRAFF.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, after a short and severe illness, ELISABETTA, youngest daughter of John A. and Mary A. Graff, in the 13th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Harlem, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SENIOR.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, SAMUEL BURGARD, youngest son of Edward H. and Amanda M. Senior, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 28th inst., at 3 P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 59 Downing-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood on Wednesday morning.

DEMAREST.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, of diphtheria, GEO. WASHINGTON, Jr., the only son of Geo. W. and Maria Demarest, aged 2 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 426 Cherry-st., without further invitation.

LEIGH.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 25, SARAH, wife of Joseph Leigh.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, in Christopher-st.

PEET.—At Washington Heights, New-York City, on Monday, Jan. 27, EDWARD PEET, A. M., Professor in the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, aged 35 years.

His friends, and those of his father, Dr. H. P. Peet, and the Board of Directors of the Institution, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Chapel of the Institution, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Sheffield, Mass., for interment.

SIMONSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 26, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. HANNAH, wife of the late John R. Simonson, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 359 Bridge-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 27, TIMOTHY HYDE, aged 25 years.

His funeral will be attended from the residence of H. W. Shipman, No 281 Pearl-st., on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

GRAVES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 26, at No. 37 Summit-st., CHARLES V. GRAVES, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday next, at 10½ o'clock.

MAXWELL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday morning, Jan. 27, WM. A. MAXWELL, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., at his late residence, No. 27 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

HARE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 27, FREDDY C., only son of Rev. George S. and Sarah J. Hare, aged 3 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Trinity M. E. Church, (39th-st.,) are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 171 West 39th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday morning, for interment.

PITT.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 26, ANNETTE F., wife of William Pitt, Esq., and daughter of D. Burtnett, Esq.

The funeral will be attended from St. John's Church, Stamford, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—No. 339, 2033, 2087, 677, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2101, 2105, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2121, 2123, 2127, 2129. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 31, 111, 119, 124, 126, 69, 25, 39.

The Remarkable Adventures of Bucephalus—His subsequent Identity.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

David Platt vs. *Chester Lamb.*—The object of this suit was to recover a horse of peculiar mark and singular adventure. The plaintiff, who was an honest Connecticut farmer, once had a horse, of that he was certain, and that it was in part of Arabian blood. Furthermore, the horse mysteriously disappeared from his rural pastures in the year of our Lord, 1856, and, to the best of the plaintiff's knowledge and belief, he was stolen. So he thought at the time, and the same conviction was expressed on the trial. In 1859, the plaintiff coming to the city, and by his pursuits being given to note the peculiar points of horses, his eye very naturally fell upon the team before the St. Nicholas Hotel coach, as he was passing by or putting in at that famous resort. Now the plaintiff bethought him that in one of this pair of animals, he saw the prototype of his long lost family beast. He at once sought out him who now exercised the right of ownership of the twain, and revealed to that person, who was no less than the defendant, his suspicions that one of the animals was in good sooth the property of his most obedient servant, the gentleman from the country addressing him. And it will not be doubted that the person so addressed expressed himself loth to believe so singular a story as that related by the stranger, (for the farmer had already repeated the thrice told tale,) and further declared that he could not recognize the claim then and there preferred.

The matter resulted in the suit now before the Court.

The defendant set up that he purchased the horse at Bull's Head, and averred that he could never have belonged to the plaintiff. In support of the latter averment, he placed upon the stand twenty-seven witnesses, who solemnly "kissed the book," and made oath that the horse claimed by the plaintiff was foaled and raised at Ebensburgh, Penn., and that they had known the animal for an extended period of time.

About the same number of witnesses had testified on behalf of the plaintiff to the identity of the horse, as having once belonged to the Connecticut farmer, from certain scars and peculiar marks which they recognized upon him.

The jury finally substantiated the claim of the plaintiff by their verdict, for it was in his favor; and it is expected that the guests of the St. Nicholas will in future be compelled to walk to and from the Hotel, in consequence.

Judge Beach for plaintiff; H. A. Mott for defendant.

Party-Walls—Action to Recover Damages for Removal.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

John S. Willard, vs. *Evelina M. Bunting, exec. utrix*, &c.—This was an action by the plaintiff, commenced during the lifetime of John A. Bunting, and against him, for tearing down the easterly wall of his store, No. 269 Canal-street, and neglecting to put up a sufficient partition to keep out the snow, rain and dust, occasioned by the pulling down of the French church and other buildings.

Mr. Bunting was the owner of the building No. 269 Canal-street, but had leased it for four years from the first of May, 1858, to the plaintiff, who had there established a looking-glass store, and had a workshop for manufacturing looking-glass frames, &c.

The plaintiff claimed that Bunting had taken down the wall without his consent, but had agreed to put up a partition which would protect his stock-in-trade from injury from the elements and dust. That Bunting had neglected to put up such partition, and that plaintiff's stock, which was peculiarly delicate, and sensitive to dust, &c., had been injured to the extent of $8,000.

The defence alleged that the plaintiff had consented to the taking down of the wall, and had agreed to pay $50 toward putting up a partition; also, that a partition, fully sufficient, had been put up.

That much of the injury was occasioned by the dust coming in at the windows and doors, and by leakages in the roof, produced by the braces of a very large sign, (belonging to plaintiff,) and by the neglect of plaintiff's employes. That Bunting had done everything to the partition that plaintiff requested.

It appeared on the trial that plaintiff had sold the claim to his brother; that Bunting had promised to build a good partition wall, and that when partly built the plaintiff had objected to it, and had obtained an injunction to restrain Bunting from proceeding with the work.

The jury were all in favor of giving the plaintiff damages, but disagreed as to the amount.

David E. Wheeler for plaintiff; John E. Develin for defendant.

The Texas Land Frauds—A Case in Equity.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Peckham.

Musina et al. vs. *Stillman et al.*—This case has been too often published to require recapitulation. It will be remembered that the plaintiffs allege a loss of $500,000 through the connection of the defendants with Judge J. C. Watrous, of Texas, in certain land frauds, (out of which the Watrous impeachment case arises,) through which their title to certain lands in Brownsville, Texas, has been impaired, and the defendants have obtained possession.

The case was adjudged an equity case, and was postponed until to-day, when it is expected to go on before Justice Ingraham.

Messrs. T. D. & J. D. Sherwood for plaintiffs; J. C. Clark and Chas. O'Conor for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge McCunn presiding, Felix Sanchez, indicted for assault with intent to kill Jacob Myers, a fellow-prisoner, at the Tombs, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was remanded for sentence.

The case of Samuel H. Merritt, indicted for the murder of John Swaine, at a lager-beer saloon in Prince-street, on the even ng of the 1st of June last, was commenced, and after the examination of two or three witnesses, was adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning, to afford counsel an opportunity to examine certain depositions taken before the Coroner, which had been mislaid, and were not discovered until Saturday last. This homicide, it will be recollected, occurred during a discussion between the accused and the deceased upon the merits of secession, Swaine taking ground in favor of the Secessionists. During the discussion a large horse-pistol was discharged, as is alleged by Merritt, and the ball entered the breast of Swaine, producing death in a few minutes. The witnesses examined yesterday were unable to state who fired the pistol, nor did it transpire who owned the weapon. Merritt was sitting in a chair at the time and Swaine was standing up on the opposite side of the table, only a few feet from the prisoner.

The District-Attorney, Mr. Oakey Hall, having been engaged as counsel for the prisoner, the Attorney-General of the State, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, was called in to try the case for the Government. James T. Brady and R. D. Holmes, Esqs., appeared for the defence.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Winterhoff vs. *Sergert.*—Stay granted on conditions. See memorandum with clerk.

Rigney, et al. vs. *Adams, Ex.* &c.—Case resettled.

Before Justice Bosworth, C. H.

Parmalee vs. *Fox and Curran.*—Judgment for the plaintiff for $1,600, damages and costs, and enjoining the defendants from interfering with the existing stairway in the hall of No. 585 Broadway, except to erect in its place a permanent stairway, such as originally existed, and if erected to be done without any interruption thereby of the use of the upper stories, except such as is unavoidable; and also enjoining the defendants from placing signs and placards at and on the Broadway entrance of the hall. (Pleadings and exhibits left with Special Term Clerk.) Judgment to be settled on two days' notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Robertson.

Mott vs. *The Union Bank in the City of New-York.*—Allowance of $200.

Presentation of a Handsome Stand of Colors to the New-York Volunteer Engineer Regiment.

ADDRESS BY HON. WM. M. EVARTS.

Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the presentation of a handsome stand of colors was made to the New-York Volunteer Engineer Regiment, by the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. Two companies of the regiment, under command of Major Butts, were present, the remaining eight companies being at Hilton Head, S. C. The presentation took place in the large drill-room of the armory belonging to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. At the north end of the room a platform had been erected, from which the presentation was to be made. The two companies, on arriving at the armory, were drawn up in front of the platform, and awaited the presentation. Shortly afterward, Hon. William M. Evarts, who was to make the address, accompanied by Gen. Hall, Joseph Hoxie, Col. Stevens, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Noah Worrall, Matthias Bloodgood, George W. Farnham, and various other members of the Society, made their appearance on the platform. Mr. George W. Farnham, in a short speech, then introduced to the soldiers Hon. William M. Evarts, who said:

That it was with great pleasure he was permitted, upon the invitation of the Society, to represent them for one moment in presenting their beautiful and costly gift to the regiment of engineers and artisans. Frequent as these occasions are, he found in this presentation many traits of an unusual character. The regiment, and Colonel of the Regiment, were already at the seat of war. The regiment had formed a portion of that especially brilliant expedition which, when the news arrived in the loyal States caused joy to all, and to which is attached such important results. The honorable gentleman fully and solemnly believed that the great body of the loyal States had committed their feelings and their interests fully, finally and forever in the cause in which they were now engaged. Our country, he said, finds herself plunged within the short space of nine months into all the horrors of a civil war. Political strife had sown the dragons' teeth from which have sprung a million soldiers, in all the strength and power of war. Traitors, Mr. Evarts said, were not more brave nor vehement than those who were loyal. No debate must take place till the rebels lay down their arms and return to the Union. They, the rebels, do not like that under which they have enjoyed peace and plenty, and that which has protected and defended them. What do they want? They want us to overthrow and destroy what we have sworn to sustain. This rebellion was a trial of strength and manhood of loyal people against the strength and manhood of an armed rebellion. We are called upon to make war with war, or, if not, suffer the fate of those who are undetermined to make war with the weapon of strife. We do not, Mr. Evarts continued, wish to give them any Government we will not obey. South Carolina is asked to do nothing that New-York will not do, and Louisiana is asked to do nothing that Massachusetts will not cheerfully submit to. Every success we gain on the battle-field brings us nearer to peace, law, order, property, safety, power, and dignity. If we fail, and they establish a Government of their own, they produce at once evilness and anarchy. If they do succeed, they must accept foreign protection, which means foreign subjugation.

In conclusion, Mr. Evarts alluded to the distinguished position Col. Serrell, the commandant of the Engineer Regiment, held in civil life; spoke of his ability as an engineer, in building the suspension bridge across the Niagara, constructing the Panama Railroad across the Isthmus, and awarded him a full meed of praise as a soldier.

At the conclusion of the address, which was frequently cheered, Mr. Noah Worrall, on behalf of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, presented the stand of colors.

Major Butts, on behalf of the Colonel and his Regiment, made a brief and soldier-like reply.

The flags were then presented to Maj. Butts, who handed them to four Sergeants, who marched with them to their position in line. As the colors were being borne along the men greeted them with three cheers and a tiger.

The regimental flag is a heavy and exceedingly rich blue silk, in one piece, technically known as "banner silk." The size is that prescribed by statutory regulation, six feet in depth by six feet and six inches fly. In the centre of the standard a circle, exactly three feet in diameter, occupies the place usually filled by the armorial bearings of State and nation combined. This circle bears a design which only such a corps as the gallant engineers can claim. To the left, on the right boundary of the circle, rises a fortress, very like the seaward view of Sumter, the guns *en barbette* and frowning ports of the casemates lending reality to the picture. Away to the right stretches an emboldened ocean, on the far eastern verge of which a rising sun, its rays glinting across the sea into the West, happily typifies the reunion and extension of our empire. An eagle *volant* fills the upper part of the circle, a ribband floating from his beak bearing the motto "*Essayons.*" Around this circle, thirty-four stars are embroidered in white on the blue field, and in the upper corner, just below the silver spear head of the staff, the Society's crest is surrounded by the fitting words of prescription and the date, with the motto, "*Construct and Defend.*" A heavy fringe of bullion borders this unique standard.

The two gulfons are of blue silk, fringed with yellow, one bearing a painted design—which combines the various instruments of engineering—the other the customary castellated front worn by the engineer corps of the United States army.

The national ensign is of the same material with the standard, the stars in the union are embroidered.

The staves of this superb stand are of polished lance-wood, silver tipped, and so constructed as to fold together for more convenient transportation.

The band of the Seventh Regiment, which was in attendance, then played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "The Red, White and Blue."

Mr. Joseph Hoxie was then called upon to make a speech, which he did, and paid a fitting tribute to the memory of Major Farnham and Major Winslow, both late members of the Seventh Regiment, in whose armory they now were, who fell in battle, one at Bull Run, the other at Big Bethel.

The ceremonies were closed by a prayer and the blessing of the flags by Rev. Dr. Vinton.

Quite a large number of persons were present to witness the presentation, the majority of whom were ladies, who by their presence greatly enlivened the scene.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 27, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 53 bbls. Ashes, 12,365 bbls. Flour, 265 bbls. and 15 sacks Corn Meal, 1,650 bbls. Wheat, 318 bushels Corn, 4,421 bushels Rye, 1,078 bushels Barley, 3,262 bushels Oats, 573 bushels Malt, 5,673 pkgs. Provisions, and 236 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $6 37½; Pearls, $6 25@6 10.

COFFEE—Sales 150 bags Maracaibo, on private terms, and 1,200 bags Rio, part at 19½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market exhibits more firmness, today, the demand being somewhat brisker. Sales were reported of 800 bales, including Middling, at 32½c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been inactive, to-day, for State and Western Flour, the export demand having been limited. Prices favored buyers. The reported sales comprised, since our last, 9,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 45@5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@5 90, mainly at $5 75; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@6 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@$5 55
Extra State	5 70	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues quiet, yet steady; sales 750 bbls. at $5 80@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited request, including superfine at $5 50@$5 55; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderate demand, at $2 95@$3 for Jersey, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, and prices have declined. The export demand has been less active, in view of the reduction in the price of Exchange. Sales 41,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 45; Amber Western, on private terms; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 41@$1 42; Amber Iowa, at $1 36; Milwaukee Club, on private terms; North Western Club, at $1 32; Chicago Spring at $1 30; and Amber Kentucky at $1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower. Sales 27,200 bushels, at 63c.@65c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 78c. for White Baltimore, to arrive, ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canadian, at 41c.@41½c.; Western, at 41c.@42c.; State, at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and steady at 84c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Sales 3,250 bushels. Barley continues scarce and in request. Sales, 16,000 bushels, including State, at 85c.@90c., and California at 75c. ₱ bushel.

OILS—Are quoted firm, but are quiet to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand and has advanced; sales 2,300 bbls., at $12 @$13 for Mess; $12 75@$13 25 for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue quiet at 4¾c.@6c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged; sales 750 boxes, at 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in good request at buoyant prices; sales 2,100 tierces and barrels poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is more sought after and is firmer; sales, since our last, 530 bbls., at $13 75@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 37½ for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 25@$14 75 ₱ bbl.; Butter is in request at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in limited demand at 5¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of small lots of Carolina at $7@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs., and 200 bags choice East India on terms not ascertained.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 87 hhds. Cuba at 7¾c.@8¾c.; 77 hhds. and 121 bbls. new crop Porto Rico (by auction) at 6¾c.@8¾c., and 665 boxes Havana at 7½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand continues fair at very full prices; 600 pkgs. Greens and 25,00 pkgs. Blacks have been sold since our last.

TALLOW—Sales 45,000 lbs. at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. at 24c.@24¼c., chiefly at 24c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, but rates have not varied materially. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d., and by a foreign vessel at 2s. 10¾d ₱ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7¾d.@8¼d. Corn, 7d.@7¾d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s. 9d.@4s.; Bacon, and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Butter, 35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork—A British bark, with Wheat, for orders, at 7s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 5s.@6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d@7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @32s. 6d.; Tallow, and Oil Cake, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel.; Lard, ¾c. ₱ lb.

PERSONAL.

ANY LADY WISHING TO ADOPT A female infant, one day old, can do so by applying at the Private Lying-in Hospital, No. 6 Greene-st., second door from Canal-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. Beekman, in the village of Kinderhook The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY.—A superb country residence, located twenty miles from the City up the Hudson River, accessible by steamboat or railroad; view unsurpassed; house built with white marble in rubble work, Italian villa style; large and convenient; has twenty-two rooms; pure spring water; and gas throughout; furnace, &c.; stables and outbuildings, stone; one hundred feet of glass house for plants and grapes, in prolific bearing; bowling alley one hundred feet long; about twenty acres of land of the best quality, mostly in lawn; strawberries, raspberries blackberries, 400 fruit trees, and 100 out-door grape vines in bearing. This property is the most desirable on the river, and in the best order; recently built in the most substantial manner. A rare chance for a gentleman desirous of a first-class country place. For further particulars inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 32 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage containing ten rooms besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham depot, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing 14 rooms, bath, water-closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with fruit grown bearing fruit trees, grapevine and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c.; will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, convenient for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low. by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 60 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 10 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$800—SALE FOR SALE OF 50 ACRES, half cleared and fenced, two log houses and barn, spring water at the door, grist and saw mills at hand; 5 miles from Durham, Grey Co., Canada West. Title indisputable. Terms easy. Address for one week, FARM, Box No. 353 *Times* office.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR MOHEGAN LAKE, five miles from Peekskill, 35 acres of fine land, good house, out buildings and fruit trees, or will be let to a family for the Summer. Apply to T. JONES, No. 556 Broadway.

FARM WANTED—TWENTY TO FORTY ACRES, with old building, and well fruited, near Harlem or New-Haven Railroad, within twenty five miles of this City. Address, with full description, location and price, F. M., Box No. 2,224 Post-office.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 20 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS,

and steady power,

at low rates,

By JOHN GAUDU, No. 142 Walker-st.

TWO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS—To Let—the soap and candle factory, of more than 50 years' standing, Nos. 146 and 148 Ludlow-st., with fixtures and good will for sale. A favorable lease will be given to a desirable tenant. Apply to RODGERS & MAXWELL, No. 146 Ludlow-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY brick house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; thirty feet deep. Inquire of PURDY & BERRY, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 382 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—AN OFFICE ELEGANTLY SITUATED, in 257 Pearl-st. PAULSON, No. 253 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT, WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchase, a house and land in the country, within one and a half hour from New-York, no objection to living in part only furnished. Address, stating location, &c., L. A., Box No. 1,311 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS, without and servant, part of a modern, high basement house, within the district bounded by East Broadway, Clinton, Monroe and Market sts. Address LANE, Box No. 136 *Times* office.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND grounds in the country, within an hour and a half by railroad of the New-York City Hall. Must be pleasantly located. Not on Staten Island. Address, giving particulars, E. G. B., Box No. 2,704 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-18th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 50. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

TO EXCHANGE.—A STORE IN SIXTH-AV. and house in Brooklyn, to exchange for a dwelling, between 7th and 8th avs. and 4th to 10th sts., or a cottage on Long Island, with water front, and from 20 to 40 acres. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40,000.—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN with ample means will undertake proositions for the employment of his services and this amount of capital in either an importing, Banking, or Commission business. None but principals need reply, and all communications will be held as strictly confidential. Address P. P., Box No. 163 *Times* office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market, the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

A BUSINESS DONE ENTIRELY FOR cash will be sold for $3,000, or real or personal property. It is worthy the attention of any person desiring business with this investment. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 252 4th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-CLASS family grocery establishment. Address (with particulars) F. G., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

COAL, &c.

$4 90, BEST RED ASH COAL.

$4 40, BEST WHITE ASH COAL.

English Cannell, $11 a chaldron. Parties ordering Red Ash Coal may depend on getting it. E. C. CLARKE, No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway

COAL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD, LOCUST Mountain and Broad Mountain—warranted to be genuine articles: also first qualities of English house Cannel and Liverpool Orrel; all furnished at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVES,

Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS,

SLATE MANTLES, GRATES, FENDERS, &c., less than cost, at P. B. STEWART'S, No. 412 Broadway, N.Y. Mantles and Grates set in any part of the country.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE,

STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,

Opposite the Ferry, New-York.

GROCERS AND SHIPPING

Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED FROM THE FARM OF A. A. FULLERS, Middle Village, Newtown, L. I., on the night of the 16th inst., a small ROAN MARE, lame in the left shoulder. Whoever has found said mare, by addressing a line to the farm, or to JOSEPH LLOYD, No. 171 West 30th-st., New York will be liberally rewarded.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS,

Cured in a few hours, and the skin made delicately soft and white by the use of

TADMAN & CO.'S

CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.

It requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin.

Nos. 81 Bleecker-st., and 268 4th-av. By mail 25 cents

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S CAMP OR ARMY Bedstead will be on exhibition for two days at F. COLTON'S, No. 113 Fulton-st., near Nassau. Officers of the army and all others interested are invited to call and examine it.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence No. 68 5th-av., near 14th-st., executor's sale of a large and valuable library of medical books, surgical instruments, &c., by order of the executors of the late Dr. Kissam, deceased. Among them will be found the following valuable books, viz.: "Velpeau's Midwifery," "Works on Diseases of the Eye and Ear," "Broussais's Medicine Physiologique," "Cerapas Traite des Hernies," "Trait d'Anatomie Descriptive," 38 vols.; "Johnson's Medico Chirurgical Review on Dislocations and Fractures of the Joints," "Sir Ashley Cooper," "Bell's Anatomy," "Spurzheim on the Anatomy of the Brain," "Horn's Anatomical Plates," "The New-York Journal of Medicine," complete, for the years 1841 to 1850; "The British and Foreign Medico-chirurgical Review," complete, for 1853 to 1860; and other books, comprising about 500 volumes. Also, the entire collection of surgical instruments.

They will be ready for examination on the day of sale, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Catalogues can be obtained at the house, or at the office of the Auctioneer, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, at No. 6 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., Horses, Carriages and Harness, being the property of a gentleman leaving the City, viz.: A valuable pair of bay horses, fifteen and one-half hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness. Also, one close carriage, (cost $1,000,) one open carriage, (cost $600,) and one covered Park phaeton-top, four-seated coupe, all of which were built to order by Wood Bros., without regard to cost, and are in fine condition.

Also, one six-seated sleigh, with shifting top, built by Brewster.

Also, single and double harness, bells, saddles, whips, English buck, fur, and lap-robes, stable blankets, linen carriage covers, &c. The entire establishment will be sold without reserve.

TO LET—The above stable. Apply to the Auctioneers.

GEORGE Cook, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Adjourned from last week on account of storm. TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 341 Broadway, be on Liberty-st., a large stock of first-class custom-made furniture, consisting of parlor suites, chamber and reception suites, parlor secretaries, music cabinets, canterburies, etageres, centre and fancy work tables, rosewood pianoforte case, double-door wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension tables, lounges, chairs, &c. Sale positive, by order of the assignees.

JOSEPH L. BOYER & CO., Auctioneers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.—SEA ISLAND COTTON AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at Wheeler's Atlantic Dock Stores, No. 51 Atlantic-Dock, by order and under the direction of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the port of New-York,

1,500 bales superior quality Sea Island Cotton, in perfect merchantable order.

Samples are now ready at our office, No. 109 Wall-st., for examination.

JAMES H. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

WHOLESALE GROCERY STOCK AT AUCTION—HOWARD, JONES & CO. will sell THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, at store, No. 54 Franklin-st. bet. Hudson and Greenwich, 1,000 bbls. whiskey, gin, schnapps, champagne, sherry, candles, mustard, pipes, tobacco, some fancy goods, old rum and rye whiskey, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising calf, kip, grain and calf boots, also a full assortment of copper-rolled work of all kinds. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BROWNE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 48 Chambers-st., 8 beds, bureaus, tables, chairs, sofas, blankets, crockery, hair mattresses, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, looking glasses, glass and crockery ware, &c.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock, at the store of J. & H. HOLLINGSHEAD, No. 79 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of desirable goods, direct from manufacturers. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished front room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for 25 per week. Also, a back bedroom on a single gentleman. References required. No. 5 Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 16 East 28th-st. Rooms unfurnished. No second-floors need apply.

WANTED, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH full board, for a small family, in or near 5th-av., not above 23d-st., where a family will be no other boarders are taken. An entire floor and private table required. This will be paid for suitable accommodations. References exchanged. Address R., Box No. 1,404 Post-office.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, OF RESpectability, occupying a first-class house, desire to let a handsomely furnished front room, on the parlor floor, also a second room by back room, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman or partner of his highest respectability only; terms very reasonable. Address ALPHA, Box No. 1,047 Post-office, Location, East 14th-st.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bed-rooms, bath, &c.; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table if desired.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED—FOR A PRESbyterian clergyman, his wife and one child. One large room needed, with ample closets, fire and gas. Terms must be moderate. Proprietors of boarding-houses need not apply. Address A. Z., Box No. 109 *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET EN SUITE —The entire second floor of the private house No. 89 East 21st-st. Gramercy park, suitable for a family, with private table, if desired. The house is first-class, and beautifully located between Lexington and 4th avs.

TO LET—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let one or two Land solely furnished rooms to single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 37 4th st. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to engage a pleasant unfurnished room, with board, for himself and wife, in a private family, up town. Address, stating terms, HUNRY, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, in a private family, with partial board or not, No. 8 Wooster-st., near Canal.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, etc., at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

AT $2 50 FOR 20 WRITING LESSONS. Double Entry Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, &c., $10; Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months, 78 lessons each, $10; at PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Col. PAINE, the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State."—*Newport Mercury.*

MONEY WANTED FOR LESSONS IN Latin, Greek, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Composition, Book-keeping, &c. An experienced Teacher will take Pupils of any age, male or female; give instruction in school, or at your or my residence. Terms, very low. For arrangement and testimonials, address EDUCATOR, New-York Post-office, Station D.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st. Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co.,

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861	$157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive	522,308 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$680,185 67
This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.	
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.	
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$589,093 48
Less Return Premiums	73,699 34
Net Earned Premiums	$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c.	$336,696 37
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36 $413,538 73
Net Profits	$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank	$88,376 90
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20
Loans on Stocks drawing Interest	93,668 63
	$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	220,514 72
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums	21,502 50
Scrips of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at	25,649 48
Total Assets	$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of Interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.

By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
W. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAH READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. MELLEN,	THOMAS EAKIN,
B. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	H. I. ATHERTON,
L. P. MORTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H. VANDERVOOT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$3,840 286 54
Premiums on Polices not marked off 1st January, 1861	1,474,390,29
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,314,676,83
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$4,155,165,78
Losses paid during the same period	$2,311,650,29
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$2,845,676

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks	$2,023,493,31
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	8,634,00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgage	283,760,00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on bonds and Mortgages and other items, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	125,783,02
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	1,618,559,02
Cash in Bank	248,513,04
Total Amount Assets	$5,995,183,79

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, as certified from the 1st of July, 1858, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to $11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 1,250,000
Total profits for 10½ years $12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1858 have been redeemed by cash 8,989,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 $4,050,740

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Tillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Woos,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Colt,	C. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry R. Rogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.
Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Navy Claims, promptly Collected or Negotiated. ROBERT SEWELL, 72 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

James H. Pinkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Jno. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
F. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE FEBRUARY 1, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid at No. 25 Williamst., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PERCENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.

By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 31 CITY EXCHANGE. BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 22th instant.

Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th inst. to Feb. 5.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 14th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 14th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All orders will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. until Feb. 2 next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861. Scrip for which will be issued to Policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer books are closed until that day.

By order, JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation:

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of WARE & TAYLOR, which was formed for the purpose of manufacturing army goods, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

P. WARE, Jr., is authorized to settle the business, and to use the name of the firm in liquidation for settlement.

P. WARE, Jr.
W. C. TAYLOR.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 27, 1862, at noon.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm-name of BEESTON & TOWNLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM R. BEESTON is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm and use the firm-name for that purpose, and will carry on business at the place formerly occupied by said firm. Dated 23d January, 1862.

WILLIAM R. BEESTON.
ENOS B. TOWNLEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of KIRTLAND & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Banking, Exchange Brokerage and Collection Business, at No. 9 Wall-st.

GEO. KIRTLAND,
C. KIRTLAND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SMITH, RILEY & HUGHES, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 26th day of May, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES retiring from the firm.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor thereof expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely.
Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
SIEFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The *Columbia* will stop off Port Royal to land the Mails.

NOTICE.
The CITY OF MANCHESTER will leave the Company's Dock, Pier No. 44 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. TO-DAY. Passengers will please be on board at 2 P. M.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them, if they call for instructions at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK..... SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..... SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equal rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 86 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY..... Jan. 7, 1862 MONDAY..... March 3
TUESDAY..... Feb. 4, 1862 SATURDAY..... March 29
Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, B. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE DOUBLE-ENGINE United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Geo. W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, at 12 o'clock precisely. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

PROPELLER STEAMER FOR SALE.
STEAMER ACORN,
126 feet long, 22½ feet beam, 7 feet hold; copper fastened; one low pressure engine. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'n'day, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wed'n'day, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wed'n'day, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Cash Capital..... $200,000
With a handsome surplus safely invested.
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders, and
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BEEGH, Secretary.

CALVARY CHURCH PEW FOR SALE.—A large pew in the middle aisle. Apply to Box No. 922 Post-office, New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Parisian, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (56th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.
The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Pastes and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 13 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 406 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
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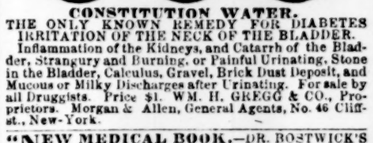

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THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

Several petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves were presented.

Petitions were also presented for the employment of Homœopathic physicians in the army.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.) presented a petition from the Mayor, etc., of Springfield, Ohio, for a National armory there.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the Board of Trade of Indianapolis, in relation to a National armory.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.) presented a petition against all further traffic in the public lands.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.) presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, and others, in favor of the continuation of the Coast Survey.

Mr. HARRIS also presented the resolutions of the Assembly of the State of New-York relative to frauds committed upon the Government, etc.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, made a report in relation to the answer of the Secretary of the Navy to the resolution in regard to the "Morgan contracts." [The report will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES.]

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, in order to develop, concentrate, and bring into effect the mechanical resources of the United States for the suppression of the rebellion and future defence of the country. The Superintendent of the Census is authorized to perform such things under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to collect such war statistics as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be right and proper.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) opposed putting the Superintendent of the Census under the direction of the Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the latter part of the resolution was modified so as to read: "The Superintendent of the Census is authorized to furnish the Secretary of War with such war statistics, from time to time, as the Secretary of War may deem necessary for the use of the Department."

The resolution was then passed.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy inform the Senate what was the cost of the *Pennsylvania*, and how many cruises she had made; also where the ship *Alabama* was built, what was her cost, whether she was fit for a sailing vessel, and whether she could be altered into a steamer, etc. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade. Referred.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a resolution from the Legislature of New-York, instructing Senators to vote for the abolition of the franking privilege. Referred.

Mr. WADE called up the resolution making an addition to the joint rules of both Houses, as follows: That when any member of the House or Senate shall rise in his seat and shall say that the Executive Department of the Government desires immediate action on any matters pertaining to the suppression of the present rebellion, the House or Senate, as the case may be, shall go into secret session and proceed to the consideration of the measure proposed, and the debate thereon shall be limited to five minutes to each speaker, and the vote thereon shall be taken before the adjournment of the secret session. Any breach of the secrecy, unless the injunction is removed, shall be punishable by expulsion, if by a member, and if by any officer of the House or Senate, by such punishment as the body in which it occurs shall impose.

Mr. WADE moved the resolution be so modified as to strike out the limitation of the debate to five minutes, though he thought we never learned anything after a person had spoken for five minutes.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, that the question of going into secret session shall be submitted to the body in which it is proposed, and if the majority decide to do so, then to go immediately into secret session without debate.

Mr. FESSENDEN had no objection to the resolution, and no objection to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, if it referred only to the Senate; but this was a joint rule, and the House would be in a position to go into secret session.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) did not believe in what was facetiously called secret sessions. He thought what transpired in secret session was reported sooner than what took place in open session. He did not think secret session an element of power. He did not object to the resolution, however, but he was opposed to giving either House power of arbitrary punishment over an officer of its body.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was glad the resolution was offered. He said for some reason the whole country felt more hopeful, and thought the army should be used to put down the rebellion. There seemed to be more activity and preparation for movements. He thought this was due to the War Committee. He did not believe in secret session. The people ought to know all that was done, but if the Senate thought it necessary to do certain business in secret session, he did not object. But it was a great power to put in the hands of any single member to compel either body to go in secret session. He said it was the rule now to expel any member who divulged the proceedings of the secret session; yet what do we see now? Nearly every thing published the next day and exaggerated. He would rather have the regular report than these garbled accounts.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) urged the necessity of the measure, but would leave the punishment to the discretion of the body. If there was a traitor in the body who divulged the secrets he would hang him.

Mr. HALE wanted to say a single word about the disgrace of having garbled reports of everything done in secret session, and gave notice that in the future, if he saw the rule relative to secresy broken, he would bring the subject to the notice of the Senate and endeavor to have the offender punished.

Mr. WADE said there were measures which ought to be considered in secret session, and if we had this rule, he should move secret session on them immediately. If they were considered in open session, the rebels would know all about them in an hour. The Senate did not seem to realize that we were in war; indeed, war was so much like peace he might not think we were in war; but the Committee, of which he was a member, (Committee on War,) determined that something should be done. We must act with the Executive Department, or else force the Executive to take powers which belong to Congress.

The resolution was modified so that when any member makes a motion to go into secret session, the doors shall be shut and the member state the reasons, and the majority determine whether to continue in secret session.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the subject was postponed till to-morrow, and the case of Mr. BRIGHT taken up.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.) proceeded to speak at length in favor of Mr. BRIGHT. He contended that public opinion of March 1, 1861, was different from what it is now, and the Senator from Indiana was not to be judged by opinion now for what he did when opinion was very different. If the letter, written by the Senator from Indiana, had been read in the Senate on the 24 of March, it would have fallen harmless. He referred to and read the speech of the Senator from Texas (WIGFALL) delivered on the 2d of March, which was full of treason, yet no notice was taken. He also referred to the speech of Mr. TOOMBS on the 2d of January, declaring that the South had armed themselves. Yet these men were allowed to go home. If from these speeches the Senator from Indiana knew that war was inevitable, other Senators must have known it, and they are equally guilty, for not having these traitors arrested. None of those speeches were believed by the people of the country, and none of these Senators were expelled, or their names left off the roll till July. He claimed that on the 1st of March there was no war, and no one dreamed that war would ensue. Congress did not believe there would be any war, for it adjourned on the 4th of March without even the introduction of any measures calculated for a state of war. He quoted the inaugural of the President and the speeches of Messrs. MASON, DOUGLAS and FESSENDEN, all made after the letter was written, and all asserting that there was no war. He also quoted the Secretary of State's instructions as late as the 10th of April, stating that there was no war. The mails were not stopped till May. He contended that all these facts showed conclusively that no one believed there would be any war; and there could be no disloyal intent in the mind of the Senator from Indiana when he wrote the letter, as early as the 1st of March. Many newspapers are now howling for blood. The Senator from Indiana was then willing to let the Southern States go in peace rather than have war. He read an extract from the New-York *Tribune* of Nov 8, 1860. The Senator from Kentucky seems to find fault with the Senator from Indiana because he voted for BRECKINRIDGE. He (LATHAM) also voted for BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) said he complained because the electoral ticket ran in Indiana, when the only object was to ensure the defeat of DOUGLAS and the election of LINCOLN. He asked if the Senator from California subscribed to the doctrine of State Rights, as taught by the Virginia politicians.

Mr. LATHAM said he was not to be diverted into the discussion of party politics. His views on State Rights were well known, but he had always opposed the doctrine of secession from the first.

Mr. DAVIS was glad to hear it. He thought the doctrine of State Rights, as entertained by the Virginia politicians, created all the political mischief and debauched the public mind.

Mr. LATHAM continued—He was opposed to the proscription of any man for political opinions. The bells of time are ringing changes fast, and the old landmarks of the Constitution are fading away. The liberty of the Press is gone, and citizens are rotting in political bastiles beyond the power of the *habeas corpus*. If the Government would cling to the Constitution, we must triumph as sure as night succeeds day; but if not, he feared we were on that stream which bear nations down to the great ocean of oblivion, to be forgotten forever and ever.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

Mr. WATTS, delegate from New-Mexico, introduced a bill in aid of the construction of a military road west of the Missouri River, *via* Forts Leavenworth and Riley, to Denver City. Referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to render more uniform the postage on printed matter. Referred to the Post-office Committee. He said, in explanation, that instead of the three hundred rates now existing on printed matter, it provided for three. On newspapers less than two ounces in weight, and on which postage is now chargeable by law, it makes the postage 5 cents per quarter; for weeklies, when carried less than 2,000 miles, 10 cents; for semi-weeklies, etc., according to the number of issues per week, and on magazines and periodicals a half cent per ounce, and on books and other mailable matter sent through the mails one cent per ounce; when over 2,000 miles, double postage. He said this would simplify the rates so that every Postmaster and subscriber could understand them clearly, which they could not now, and it would supersede the rates of 3½ and 6½ cents per quarter, which no one could pay exactly in any Federal coin.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the West Point Academy bill.

Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, (Union,) in reply to the gentlemen who preceded him in debate, explained the position of Kentucky neutrality, which, he said, was the policy adopted by the Disunionists, so that they might for awhile enjoy the benefits of the Union without sharing in the responsibility for its preservation, and finally carry over the State to the rebels. The Disunionists in Kentucky acted worse than the rebels of the revolted States, because they tried to transfer that State to the rebels, when they knew that a large majority of the people were against it. The Union men of Kentucky have done as much for the General Government as they possibly could under the circumstances, and of this the Administration is aware, and appreciates it. He (MENZIES) combatted the principle enunciated by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, to emancipate the slaves of the rebels, and to compensate loyal masters for this description of property. He (STEVENS) must have obtained this idea from that illustrious man, JAMES BUCHANAN, whose representative he was, living in the Lancaster district.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) disclaimed intimacy with Mr. BUCHANAN. He had not spoken to him since he attempted to make Kansas a Slave State.

Mr. MENZIES resuming, alluded to the Ostend manifesto, in which Mr. BUCHANAN, with other abler Ministers to Foreign Courts, advocated the purchase of Cuba. This was to buy property of a foreign Power,—but the proposition of Mr. STEVENS was to buy the property of loyal citizens without consulting them as to the price. He (MENZIES) stood by the constitution of his fathers, which could not be perverted to the scheme of general emancipation. The plea of necessity was no justification. No such necessity exists. The Executive branch of the Government is with us for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and for carrying on the war according to the platform offered by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and adopted in July last. Our conduct should at least be so shaped as to do the least injury to loyal men. When the rebels shall have repented of their sins, and eaten the husks which the swine should eat, he (MENZIES) for one would receive them back. This was the first point at which he wished to have any peaceable intercourse with them.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the question of Slavery is in, over, and through everything. Politically speaking, it is everything. He maintained that Slavery is war, prosecuting its own purposes through its own means of aggression and conquest, and when the people of the Free States resolved to put a limit to the further extension of this war, Slavery took up its old war club. The election of Mr. LINCOLN had nothing to do with this war. In the event of the election of Mr. DOUGLAS, with a slight difference, the same contest would have ensued. In the fundamental law slaves are known only as persons, and legislation by Congress is without limitation as to persons. There is the simplest power within the limits of the Constitution for changing the personal status of these slaves. He would confiscate the property of rebels; declare them free. Reasons might be found to go further than this. According to present policy, we are allies of our enemies against ourselves. A nation which goes into this contest so mincingly, befooled and besotted, will find in the end there is indeed a death struggle. Gentlemen who turn their pallid faces away, and hold their weak scruples, must go to the rear, while the brunt of the battle will be placed in other hands. Wherever he could find constitutional right to deal with Slavery, he would strike it a blow, and pray God to make the blow effectual. The people are in advance of the President, ahead of the slow halting progress of argumentation. The wisdom of the radical forces has produced a radical movement, not among politicians, but among the races of men.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, (Union,) expressed his surprise at the sentiment here enunciated, that Congress has power by a single enactment to emancipate all the slaves held under the laws of all slave-holding States; and after this announcement, he was not at all surprised to hear the principle asserted that in a certain emergency Congress had power to declare a Dictator to control the Government. According to his view, the Constitution was a compact of the entire people, with every individual, by which Government is bound to afford protection, and the people to render obedience on the terms and conditions set forth in the Constitution. We cannot take property excepting by due process of law, and this provision is governed by the other, prohibiting the passage of any bill of attainder. The Constitution must be taken as a whole, not in detached parts. It is an instrument of delegated and limited powers. We have no right to instruct the Executive in the discharge of his duties, any more than the Executive has to instruct Congress how they shall perform theirs. The powers of Congress end when the armies are in the field; then the President is at the head of them. The laws of peace give way to the laws of war, and a state of peace is inconsistent with a state of war. The two cannot exist together. He argued, quoting from the Supreme Court decisions, to show the execution and direction of war is with the President. According to the laws of war, he had no doubt the President, in marching the armies in the enemy's country, has the right to order the capture of the personal property of the rebels, but he would not undertake to legislate the rebellion down. He would put it down in the only way it could be put down, namely, by fighting, and after the war was over he would act in reference to the slaves with the best light he should then have. He believed Congress has now nothing to do with the question. They should not be divided in council, but unite all their energies in prosecuting the war.

Promiscuous debate was here closed, when the Military Academy Appropriation bill was read and reported to the House without amendment and passed.

The consideration of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved an amendment that no provision in a bill shall be construed as giving authority to any Senator or Representative to receive more than two mileages for this Congress.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order, as independent legislation.

Without concluding action on the bill, the House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 27.

The Senate met at 7:30 P. M.

Mr. PRUYN introduced a bill relative to plank turnpike roads. It provides that any road, when completed, may erect a toll-gate and collect tolls; when it is finished three consecutive miles, they may erect toll-gates and collect tolls, but only for one year, unless within that time the whole road, or five consecutive miles thereof, be completed.

Mr. FOLGER introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes as to effect judgment on ejectments, providing every judgment on the action of ejectment, rendered upon the verdict, shall be conclusive as to the title upon the party against whom the same was rendered, and against all persons claiming through such party by title accruing after the commencement of such action.

A bill was introduced setting forth, in view of the increased taxation, every person and species of taxable property should bear its proportion of the burden; that the Governor shall appoint, with the consent of the Senate, a commission of three citizens of the State, to report a bill to remedy the defect in the existing laws, submit the fundamental plan of such taxation as was contemplated in the resolution, and report by the 5th of April next.

Laid over.

The bill to amend the general insurance act provides for the retention of funds ample to cover the unearned premiums.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. GANSON and PRUYN, and progress reported.

The bill amending the law for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies in relation to agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies. Ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 27.

The Assembly met at 11 A. M. Attendance light.

The bill to amend the charter of the Etna Fire Insurance Company was reported favorably.

The report of the Committee on Rules was taken up and debated till 1 P. M.

Bills were introduced—By Mr. PEYNE, to fix the size of apple barrels; by Mr. COLES, to amend the game laws of Suffolk and Queens Counties; and by Mr. PIERCE, in relation to the election of Overseers of Highways.

Mr. REDINGTON called up the resolution to refer matters relating to the amendment of the Excise laws and to the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the sale of liquor as a beverage, to a Select Committee.

Messrs. REDINGTON and PEYNE advocated.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved to lay the subject on the table. Lost, by 27 to 41.

Mr. MCMULLEN moved to postpone the subject till Wednesday.

Mr. BANKS moved to postpone the subject until the 1st of April, that being the most appropriate day for its consideration.

A long discussion ensued.

Messrs. MURPHY, ALVORD and others opposed the resolutions and favored postponement.

A motion for the previous question was lost by 32 to 34.

The House then adjourned without taking a vote on the resolutions.

The Assembly assembled at 7 o'clock, and took up the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the National financial policy.

Messrs. DEPEW and LYMAN spoke in favor of the resolutions. Mr. TRACY opposed the resolutions, and made a bold speech in favor of paper currency and broad credit, arguing that the debts of the State and nation must be secure enough if the country is to continue in existence. If not, no sinking fund could avail to secure them. He offered a substitute for the resolutions, leaving the General Government free to act on its own policy, but favoring the imposition of a direct tax, sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, secure the payment of the interest on the National debt, and provide a sinking fund for the creation of a principal.

Mr. ALVORD spoke forcibly in reply, taking issue with the policy advocated by Mr. TRACY, and arguing in favor of the Democratic system of hard currency and taxation equal to indebtedness, as the basis of the National credit.

Mr. BARTLETT followed in favor of the resolutions of the Committee, and spoke at length on the condition of the country, and the patriotic obligations on the people to carry it through its difficulties.

At 10 o'clock the House adjourned without taking the question.

The resolutions were made the special order for to-morrow at 7.

Mr. RAYMOND withdrew his amendments, and the issue now made is distinct between the decisive position of the Committee and the less dictatorial resolutions of Mr. TRACY.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The movements at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday were limited to the following:

The schooner *Orvetta*, and the brig *Sea Foam*, belonging to Captain PORTER's Mortar fleet, were put into commission. We have already given a list of their officers. There are now seven of these vessels in commission. The thirteen which remain at the yard, uncommissioned, are progressing very favorably, and will soon be ready to start for the appointed rendezvous. The *M. Vassar, Jr.*, also belonging to this fleet left the yard yesterday at one o'clock.

The new gun-boats *Owasco* and *Kanawha* received their powder yesterday.

The sloop-of-war *John Adams*, as soon as she has discharged all her stores, will haul up the Yard and wait there until she can be refitted. It is reported at the Yard that when this vessel went to China, nearly three years ago, she put into Rio de Janeiro, where she was overhauled and pronounced unseaworthy. Many of her officers left in consequence, and others were appointed in their stead, after which she proceeded on her cruise. The crew of the *John Adams* will not be paid off until Friday next. They have been expecting their pay for some time, and the delay in the settlement of their accounts has caused the utterance of a good deal of energetic language.

The recruiting office for Company A of the Engineer Corps, is still open at No. 5 Bowling-green, but applicants are few and far between, although greater inducements are offered than in any other corps in the service.

The new gunboat *Miami* is nearly ready for sea, at Philadelphia; she will be put in commission on the 1st of February. The following is a correct list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding E. D. HARBOLD; Acting Lieutenant, R. Townsend; Acting Masters, Wm. N. Welles, Millford Rodgers, Wm. W. Mason; Assistant-Surgeon, David Kindleberger; Acting Paymaster, Wm. H. Niles; Master's Mates, John Queredo, Wm. H. Harrison, Robert Roundtree, John Lear; First Assistant-Engineer, Wm. J. Lowden; Third Assistant-Engineers, George Sampson, Henry D. Hiser, John Davis.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, at Philadelphia, will be put in commission on Thursday, 30th inst.; she is going to the Mediterranean. The following is a list of her officers, as no correct list has been published yet:

Commander, M. C. MARIN; Lieutenant, J. A. Greer; Surgeon, A. P. Gicheon; Assistant-Paymaster, Judson S. Post; Assistant-Surgeon, F. B. A. Lewis; Second Lieutenant, M. C., L. C. Stark; Master, J. E. Stewart; Acting Masters, Cable, Rowe and Johnston; Master's Mates, P. W. Fagan, A. Hoxie, H. Marsh and N. V. Forman, Boatswain, Francis M. Loud; Acting Gunner, George P. Cushman; Carpenter, Daniel Jones; Acting Sailmaker, J. E. Crowell.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT ORDERED OFF.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. WEEKS, which has been quartered for some time past at Palace Garden, has been ordered to leave for the seat of war today. Company A will not leave with the regiment, as it has been detailed for special duty.

DEPARTURE OF THE ELLIS BATTERY.

The Ellis Battery, from Albany, under command of Capt. ELLIS, and which has lately been quartered at the White-street Barracks, left yesterday afternoon for Washington, by way of Amboy. On arriving at the capital the battery will be supplied with guns. A list of officers has already been published in the TIMES.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT TO-DAY.

This regiment, Col. PUTNAM, which has been quartered at the White-street Barracks for some time past, will leave to-day for Fort Jefferson, Tortugas. A steamer will be chartered expressly for its transportation.

ELECTION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FOR THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

On Tuesday evening last the election for Lieutenant-Colonel was held at the Armory of the above regiment. Brig.-Gen. EWEN, commanding the Fourth Brigade, presided. Previous to the election a vote of thanks was passed to Major BAGLEY, for his untiring energy and zeal on behalf of the regiment, and expressing regret, that although he was entitled to it by seniority, for his positive refusal to be a candidate for the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. The election was then held, which resulted in RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., being unanimously chosen. Brig.-Gen. EWEN made a short speech, in which he congratulated the members of the regiment on the choice they had made.

THE VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

GEN. YATES RELIEVED FROM COMMAND.

The subjoined orders have been promulgated by command of Gov. MORGAN:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 27.—1. Brig.-Gen. YATES is hereby relieved from the command of the Depôt of Volunteers in the City of New-York, from the 1st day of February next, and will then resume the command of his brigade.

2. The duties connected with the organization of volunteers, in and about the City of New-York, will, from that date, (Feb. 1.) be discharged by Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., who is placed in command of the volunteer force in that City.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

Annual Meeting of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children.

The eighth annual meeting of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, was held last evening at the institution, No. 126 Second-avenue. After the minutes of the report for 1860 had been read, the Secretary read the report of the past year, wherein he stated that 4,792 women and children had received medical attendance, out of which 2,107 were natives of the United States. During the year of 1860, 3,343 patients applied for relief, showing an increase of 1,149 patients for 1861. The report was adopted unanimously. The Treasurer then read his report, stating that $4,365 17 had been received from various sources by the Society, during the past year; that $3,823 24 had been expended, leaving a balance of $541 93. This report was also adopted.

The following officers for the present year were then elected: President, CHARLES BUTLER; Vice-President, STACY B. COLLINS; Secretary, MERRITT TRIMBLE; Treasurer, ROBERT HAYDOCK.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

KENTUCKY.

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING—INCIDENTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

From the Louisville Journal, Jan. 24.

A gentleman direct from the vicinity of Somerset informs us that there were eleven of the Tenth Indiana killed, ten of the Second Minnesota, eight of the Fourth Kentucky, eight of the Ninth Ohio, and one or two of the Woolford Cavalry. The Michigan Engineer and Mechanics Regiment dug trenches and buried the dead, the funeral service having been appropriately performed on the occasion. Wounded prisoners state that there was no general enthusiasm, but that the growing discontent induced Gen. ZOLLICOFFER to make a speech to his troops the day before he led them to battle, in which he declared with emphasis that "he would take them to Indiana or go to h—l himself!" After Col. FAY's horse was shot and disabled, he mounted the splendid gray charger which ZOLLICOFFER had ridden. As the Federal army advances, the Union people creep out of their holes and hiding places, and evince the most frantic delight; they are eager to receive arms and to be marched against those who have so long terrorized their homes. As plenty of muskets were found in the deserted camp of the rebels, we presume their wishes will be gratified. One man residing on the Cumberland had been robbed of six hundred bushels of corn, and he is willing to give the marauders a receipt in full for it, if he can only get a few cracks at them. Capt. NOAH, of the Second Minnesota, informs us that a large number of the dead rebels were shot through the head, which show the precision of the aim of our marksmen. Capt. KINNEY's Ohio battery of four rifled and two smooth-bore 6-pounders threw elongated shells charged with shrapnel, which did terrible execution, filling the forest with rebel dead like cordwood.

A Confederate flag, which was taken from ZOLLICOFFER's entrenchments by our victorious army, after the victory of Sunday last, was received in this city on Wednesday evening. It was constructed of silk, and bore the the following: "Presented to the Mountain Rangers, Capt. ASHFORD, by Mrs. W. V. CHARDOVAGNE." The banner was exhibited at the Galt House, yesterday, and was subsequently taken to headquarters.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE NINTH OHIO REGIMENT.

The Cincinnati *Volks Blatt* publishes the following list of killed and wounded in the Ninth Ohio Regiment:

KILLED.

1st Co.—Hugo Tafel.
4th Co.—Henry Lange.
4th Co.—Hy. Spellerberg.
5th Co.—John Ruff.
8th Co.—Herm. Sutz.
9th Co.—Theod. Sabri.

WOUNDED.

Col. McCook, in the right leg.
Major Charles Joseph, in the thigh.
Adjutant Burt, in the back.
Lieut. Nepper, Co. E., in the hand.
Lieut. Baumgartner, 5th Co., in the foot.
3d Co.—Seb. W. Yeter, in the breast.
4th Co.—Ant. Muenser, in the shoulder.
4th Co.—Henry Wonter, in the back.
5th Co.—Wars. Dummbacher, in the breas'
6th Co.—Conr. Kaufmann, in the thigh.
6th Co.—Ph. Meller, in the arm.
6th Co.—Henry Kaipf, in the leg.
6th Co.—Karl Key, in the abdomen.
6th Co.—Paul Gessong, in the leg.
6th Co.—Friedr. Wertn, in the head.
8th Co.—Geo. Linberger, in the shoulder.
8th Co.—Charles Breaker, in the shoulder.
9th Co.—Henry Foss, in the hand.
9th Co.—Ludw. Bucher, in the shoulder.
9th Co.—Paul Deeg, in the shoulder.
9th Co.—Peter Sioon, in the arm.
9th Co.—John Kraus, in the breast, (mortally.)
9th Co.—Theodore Kuehn, in the shoulder.
9th Co.—J. Trommer, in the arm.
9th Co.—Fl. Dixon, in the arm.
9th Co.—Aug. Wibl, in the leg.
9th Co.—Wm. Geum, in the leg.
9th Co.—Geo. Beigel, in the breast.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVANCE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP GEORGE WOOD,
MUNFORDVILLE, TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1862.

Last night an order was issued to all the regiments here to cook three days' rations, and to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The order was received with exclamations of joy, and till "taps" last night the camps resounded with the busy hum of preparation. It was a pretty sight—the camp-fires all gleaming brightly in the dense darkness of a cloudy night.

This morning the busy hum is renewed. The order looking to an onward movement was issued, it is believed, to place this column in readiness to march to the left and intercept reinforcements from Bowling Green to ZOLLICOFFER. The glorious news of the defeat of ZOLLICOFFER's entire force has, of course, rendered this movement unnecessary, and we may yet tarry here these many days.

An intelligent slave, whose master lives in the vicinity of BEECH's Tavern, came into our lines this morning. He left his master's roof last night at midnight. His statements are vouched for by a prominent official in this army, whose slave he used to be. The darkey says he overheard a conversation between his master and mistress, last night, to the effect that Gen. HINDMAN was to-day to take his entire force back to Bowling Green. His master had decided to remove his slaves beyond Nashville, and, learning this, the darkey cut stakes for the Federal camp.

The opinion seems to be daily gaining ground, in quarters where opinions are weighty, that Bowling Green is to fall into our hands without the striking of a blow. It is known that there is a very influental party in the South who oppose the idea of their army making any stand in Kentucky, and have continued to discourage it. Hitherto this counsel has been unheeded. The recent defeats of MARSHALL and ZOLLICOFFER will, it is thought, cause their views at last to prevail. It is more than likely that another cause, still more forcible—the fear of being surrounded—will lead them to surrender Bowling Green to us without a contest, if surrender it they ever do.

Although the sky is still overcast with clouds, no rain has fallen since yesterday. The wind has changed to a Northwest, and it is now growing cold.

ACCOUNTS FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 23.

Persons arrived from Bowling Green state that the rebels have at that place a few pieces of navy size artillery—64-pounders, I believe. The artillerists, the other day, wishing to try one of them at an object, used the residence of Judge UNDERWOOD as a target. No thanks to them, but rather to the indifferent quality of the gun, or the inaccuracy of the gunner, the house was not hit—distance, little more than a mile. The Confederate officers are having a grand time, driving Union men out of their houses, or rather Union ladies whose husbands have been compelled to leave home, and using them for quarters and hospitals. BUCKNER is comfortably fixed in the residence of somebody; but the dwelling is not of adequate style, and he has notified Judge LOVING that he must have his. I am told that the Judge is quite sick; but he will not be able to get off on such a plea as that. The great FLOYD—"one of the most amiable and estimable of gentlemen"—occupies the residence of Capt. GRIDER. When Mr. GRIDER was forced to leave home, he left his dwelling in the care of his aged mother, a lady between 75 and 80 years of age. One would suppose this case, at least, would have been made an exception among savages; but our Southern brethren are not weak-minded like savages. The lady of Mr. BARKER, (who is himself a refugee,) was forced to leave her house in Bowling Green, and rent one in the country. Here she expected to be unmolested. But the "conservatives" followed and drove her from this also.

The rebel authorities are gathering up all the slaves of loyal men they can find, confining them in jail or sending them further South. One loyal gentleman was moved to tears, when he informed me that they had imprisoned and maltreated a faithful old slave of his, to such a degree that he died. The old negroe's wife, who had been superannuated by her kind master, and even furnished with a servant to attend her in her declining years, was impressed as a washerwoman for the hospitals.

Some days since the rebels gave out that they expected an attack at Bowling Green, and advised the citizens to leave; but the Unionists, suspecting it was only a trick to get the balance of them out, and occupy their houses, treated the alarm with indifference, and remained. Once out, they would never be suffered to return. The two bridges over Barren River, that of the railroad and that of the turnpike, have been mined and prepared for blowing up. It is said the powder has been desposited for two months.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1862.

The Seventh Iowa, Col. LANMAN, and Fifty-second Illinois Regiment, Lieut.-Col. WILCOX, left Fort Holt this afternoon on board transports for Smithland, Ky., escorted by the gunboats *Essex* and *St. Louis*. In the absence of positive information, I am not prepared to say that an expedition is on foot, but the fact of the gunboats leaving for the Cumberland looks very significant.

Active preparations for the completion of the gunboat fleet are now being carried out. An order from Washington was received here to-day, to have all the mortar-boats put in readiness for service at the earliest possible moment. Capt. CONSTABLE left here this morning for Pittsburgh, to procure and forward the mortars at once.

The steamer *W. H. Brown*, bearing a flag of truce, left below this afternoon for the purpose of delivering Gen. GROVER, ordered to be sent below some time ago, but taken sick at this place, where he remained until to-day. The *Brown* was in charge of Col. WRAM, and went within full view of the fortifications at Columbus, where our boat rounded to at the firing of signals from one of their guns. The rebel steamer *Beauregard*, with Cols. POLK, RICHMOND, and others on board, came alongside our steamer.

Nothing of importance transpired or was learned during the time our boat lay in waft, which was some four hours, except that the rebels have taken up the chain stretched across the river at Columbus.

Information is just received at headquarters that the steamer *D. A. January* was to-day fired into by a party of rebels at Price's Landing, Mo. No damage was done to boat or crew.

A force of 100 rebel cavalry entered Blandville, Ky., yesterday, and carried off the books and records of the county. The captain of the band made a speech to the inhabitants, in which he said that the rebel citizens who shall or have suffered from the incursions of a Union army, shall be reimbursed by levies upon Union men.

Later reports from the flag of truce say that the Memphis papers are loud in their appeals to POLK to go out from his intrenchment, and give the Lincolnites battle. They say they are tired of this demoralizing inaction.

The Missionary Dwight Killed—Travel, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

Rev. H. G. O. DWIGHT, the veteran Missionary, late of Constantinople, was the gentleman killed on the Troy and Rutland Railroad on Saturday. He has been a Missionary of the American Board in Turkey since 1832, and was on a brief visit to this country. He has two sons in the Union army.

Trains on the Eastern roads experienced but little detention from the storm, and to-day are running on time. Trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad, from Canada, were temporarily interrupted, but the tracks are now reported clear.

Destructive Fire in Boston—Loss Estimated at $50,000.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

A fire broke out this morning in Quincy Market, in the story over the stalls, which proved very disastrous to nearly all the occupants of the market. Very few of the sufferers were insured. NOURSE, MASON & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, seeds, &c., located over the market, were damaged $20,000; fully insured. The entire market building, which is owned by the City, was greatly damaged. Total loss estimated at $50,000.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The damage by the fire in Quincy Market amounts to over $100,000.

Travel on the Hudson River Road.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 27.

No up-train has arrived yet. The train which left here at 7 o'clock this morning was only three or four miles from the city at noon, with the locomotive off the track. No down afternoon express will be started unless the up-trains get through.

The Trains East.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Jan. 27.

All trains are behind time on the Housatonic, Naugatuck and Boston roads. No train has come trough to-day on either road.

Sailing of the Hibernian.

PORTLAND, Monday, Jan. 27.

The *Hibernian* sailed at 1 P. M. for Londonderry and Liverpool. She took news and dispatches from New-York up to noon to-day.

The Weather at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, Monday, Jan. 27.

The weather here is cold but pleasant. The sleighing is good.

Death of John C. Wright.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 27.

Ex-Comptroller JOHN C. WRIGHT died at Schenectady to-day.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP.—Skates from 25 cents to $25, and everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody, at the "Central Park Skate Emporium."
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A YOUNG MAN'S BEST CAPITAL IS HIS HEAD.—To know how to use it to the best advantage, get a careful examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 28
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 28
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Eclipse, from St. Thomas—Allan Longrave, J. O'Brien, M. Geraud, of U. S. N.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.